

Mr Rees firm on Agee and Hosenball expulsions

announced in the Commons yesterday
decision to deport two American jour-
nalists Philip Agee and Mr Mark Hosenball.
The decision of national security must stand. Some
of the Labour Party shouted and yelled,
and others cheered loudly.

Mr Rees man seeks invoke Scots law

Tendler
Reporter
on by Mr Rees, the
Secretary of State
for the Home Office,
yesterday to
American journalists
of national security
lenged in the High
after the Commons
or solicitors for Mr
Agee, one of the two,
that they would
not comply with the
order.

Mr Rees said that
the decision to deport
Agee and Hosenball
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his final plea to the
Home Office and it was
thought it would take
some time for it to be
examined. But Mr Rees
considered that no new
ground was covered and
decided to act.

The advice of the three
members of the advisory
committee is not to be
made public but it is
assured by sources that
they recommended that
deportations should go
ahead.

Mr Rees said that he
had discussed the matter
with counsel and decided
to go to the High Court.
It is intended to argue
that Mr Rees failed to
comply with the
Immigration Act, 1971,
by not giving further
details of the allegations
against Mr Hosenball,
and that the Act's
reference to actions not
conducive to public order
refers to matters likely
to arise in the future
and not to the past.

Mr Hosenball, after
hearing Mr Rees in the
Commons, said he be-
lieved he was being
deported for an article
in *Time* magazine for
which he was given de-
tails of a government
communications centre
at Cheltenham. The
article was written largely
by someone else, and
help was given by
government officials.

He said the decision to
deport him was an "outrage
and an attempt by the
Government to restrict
journalists. It is a direct
attack by the Home Office
and perhaps the secret
service on journalists
and it is an attempt
to tell journalists what
they can investigate".

Mr Paul Rose, Labour
MP for Manchester, Black-
burn, said that Mr Rees
had thrown out the file
calling for deportation
but had not enough
evidence to do so. He
said that the Home
Office denied that Mr
Jenkins had seen the
files when he was
Home Secretary.

Mr Simon Jenkins, editor
of the *Evening Standard*,
condemned the deporta-
tions. He said there
appeared to be mem-
bers of the secret service
who had been in the
files.

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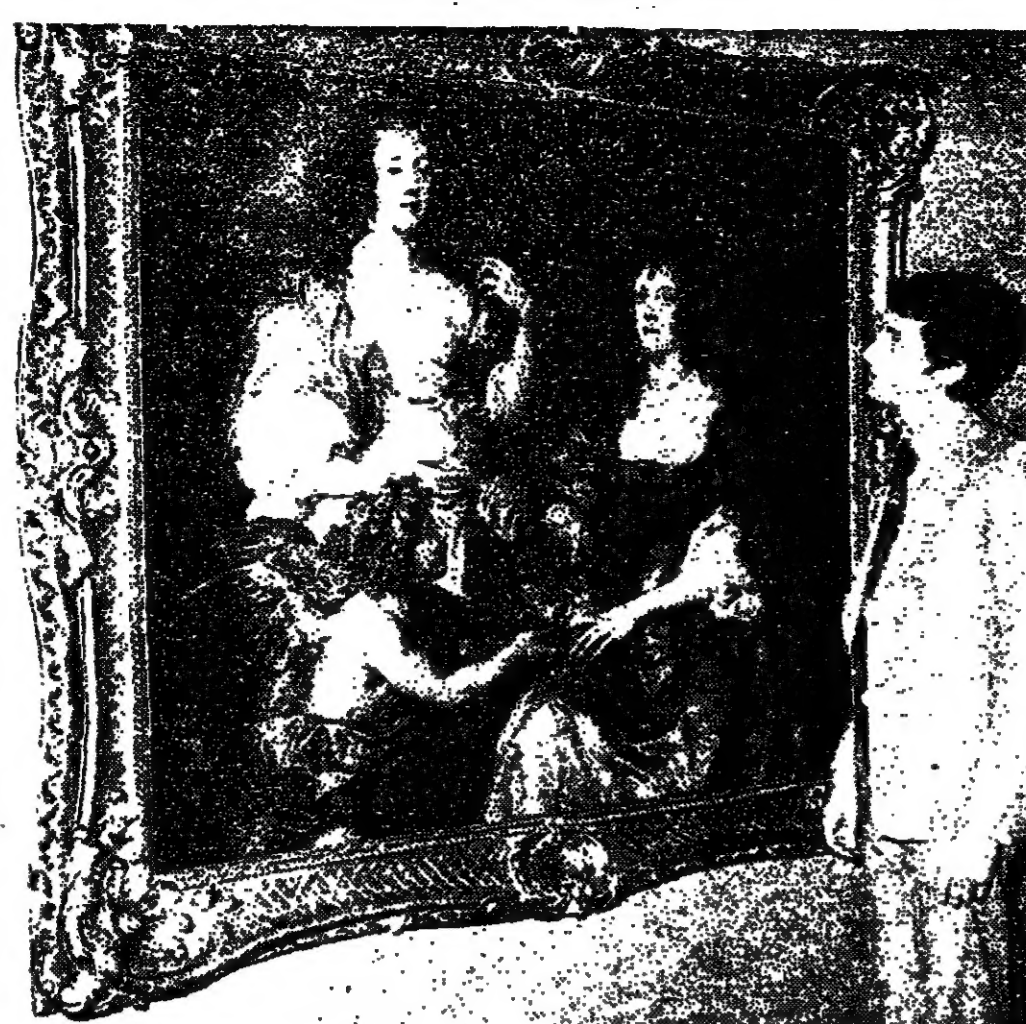
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Van Dyck for nation: A double portrait by
Van Dyck, valued at about £400,000, has
been acquired by the National Gallery in a
deal that will help to pay death duties on
the estate of Lord Spencer. The painting of
Lady Elizabeth Thimbleby and Dorothy
Viscountess Andover, was bought from Lord
Spencer for an undisclosed sum under private
treaty. It is on show at the gallery from today.
It was cleaned there and has been revealed in
glowing golds and pinks, as a superb example

of Van Dyck's gifts as a colourist. It was
painted in oil on canvas about 1637 during
the artist's residence in England as court
painter to Charles I. It is the eighth Van
Dyck in the gallery's collection, the first of
a woman and the first double portrait.

Unions kill hopes of pre-Budget pay deal

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders last night
finally disposed of the Chan-
cellor's hopes for an agreement
on pay restraint before his
spring Budget.

After a two-and-a-half-hour
meeting senior members of the
TUC economic committee went
to 11 Downing Street for a
working dinner with Mr Healey
and fellow Cabinet ministers,
armed with an ambitious review
of Britain's trading and employ-
ment prospects for 1977.

Earlier, the TUC-Government
social contract came under
renewed pressure from train
drivers, who served notice on
the British Railways Board that
they intended to work for the
ending of wage controls.

They are demanding a pay
award large enough to make up
for ground lost over the past
two years. The National Union
of Railwaymen thinks that may
be about £20, but the unions
are not prepared for an im-
mediate rise on that scale.

Mr Ray Buckton, general
secretary of the Associated Society
of Locomotive Engineers and
Firemen, told British Rail that
his union would do all it could
within the democratic processes
of the labour movement to en-
sure that the unions were freed
of the "shackles of recent
years".

The form of pay restraint to
follow the expiry of the 41 per
cent policy on July 31 remained
undecided after last night's
meeting of the TUC economic
committee. Mr Len Murray,
general secretary of the TUC,
said: "We are going into dis-
cussions with the aim of reach-
ing an agreement, but it takes
sides to make an agree-
ment."

Working at a distance of several
hundred kilometres the paper's
Bonn correspondent vividly
described his telephone con-
versation with Pavel Kolchak,
at the moment when the bad
Czechoslovak security forces
were forcing their way into his
flat.

What he somehow forgot to
tell his readers was how it was
possible for this once leading
representative of young socialist
culture to give interviews
calmly from his flat and freely
meet correspondents who had
made the journey to Prague—
Reuters.

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New peace attempt on Rhodesia 'very soon'

Cape Town, Feb 16.—The
South African, British and
American Governments are
soon to discuss a new initiative
on Rhodesia that could have
far-reaching consequences in
the whole of southern Africa.

Dr Hilgard Muller, the South
African Foreign Minister, said
here today.

Starting that South Africa
would do all it possibly "could"
to bring about a peaceful solu-
tion in Rhodesia, Dr Muller said
the meeting between repre-
sentatives of the three govern-
ments "will take place in the
very near future".

He did not confirm reports
from Washington that Mr P. W.
Botha, the South African
Ambassador there, and Foreign
Minister-designate, would meet
soon with a British representa-
tive and Mr William Schaefele,
the American Assistant Sec-
retary of State. "But I can say
that the review of Rhodesia and
Namibia (South-West Africa)
will be taking place in the very
near future. There are great
expectations about the new
initiative which is about to be
taken", Dr Muller added.

Although the Geneva confer-
ence which brought the parties
together had proved a failure,
Dr Muller said the new initia-
tive has come about through
recent contacts between the
two warring groups.

He said South Africa's rela-
tions with other African coun-
tries would improve greatly
once the issues of Rhodesia and
Namibia (South-West Africa)
were solved.—Agence France
Presse.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent
writes: The Foreign Office said
yesterday that it had no knowl-
edge of any such meeting.

The review of policy on Rhod-
esia is continuing in London
and in due course there will
certainly be consultations with
Washington. It may well be
that these discussions are wide-
ranging, but nothing has been
arranged at this stage.

Our Washington Correspondent
writes: British and American
officials will meet next week
to discuss Rhodesia but a State
Department spokesman said he
knew of no South African in-
volvement. The Anglo-American
conference will not be at a high
level.

Merseyside Fire Brigade
said: "The fire brigade and
the Home Office are acting in
a purely advisory capacity.
There have been very close
liaison and cooperation between
the fire brigades, the Home
Office, the Fire Research
Station and the Department of
Health and Social Security
since the situation came to
light."

Mr Ian McPherson, project
director for Boris Fee Manage-
ment, the last of a series of con-
struction companies involved in
work in the hospital, which
began in 1955, said they had
estimated a finishing time in
late 1978, but that did not take
into consideration extra work to
make the building safe.

"If we do have to go into
the roof and ceiling voids, you
can imagine what effect it will
have on the building. We are
working on now. We are
continuing to work at our
planned rate because we have
had no variation order."

Earnings and prices gap widens further

Average earnings rose by 5.4
per cent in the first five months
of the present pay policy
phase, using up most of the
near 7 per cent increase over
the 12-month period estimated
when agreement was reached
on the social contract. As in-
flation during the first half of this
year is not expected to be below
an annual rate of 15 per cent,
the little margin for any earn-
ings increases in the remaining
period of the present phase
underlines the stresses facing
the pay policy in the coming
months. Page 17

Another S Africa jail death fall

A white prisoner, trying to
escape from his cell in Durban,
fell and killed himself. Since
last March, 13 persons have
died while being detained in
the republic. Except for yester-
day's fatality, all were blacks,
including a student who fell to
his death on Tuesday at Johan-
nesburg police headquarters. Page 5

Benefit body may appeal

The Supplementary Benefit
Commission is considering an
appeal to the House of Lords
after losing a case over parental
contributions in assessing stu-
dent claims. The case may
affect benefit rights for 150,000
students. A former law student
who brought the case will not
automatically be awarded bene-
fit. Law Report, page 6

Police seeking right to strike

Breakdown of pay talks between
the Police Federation and the
Home Secretary has brought
force criticism from repre-
sentatives of Britain's 120,000
policemen. A resolution is ex-
pected to be passed at the an-
nual conference in May de-
manding the right to strike, at
present forbidden by law. Page 4

300 die in floods

At least 300 people have died
in southern Mozambique since
the area has been hit by floods
from the Limpopo river.
Villages have been washed away
and the country's best agri-
cultural land devastated. The
authorities have issued warn-
ings about the danger of
epidemics. Page 6

Leader page 15
Letters: On parole and public
opinion, from Lord Hunt, and
others; on the cost of rail con-
struction, from Mr Peter Parker.
Leading articles: The Cabinet;
Deportations; EEC farm prices
review.
Features, pages 13 and 14
Ronald Butt on loyalty, Sir Harold
and "Jon"; Fashion in Israel,
by Prudence Glynn.
Books, page 8
Michael Reacliffe on the latest two
volumes of the Marquess of
Lorne's *In Our Time*; by
Godfrey Hodgson; Sheridan Morley
on the memoirs of Mary
Mordaunt.
John Higgins on two important
new productions at the New York
Metropolitan Opera; Michael
Church and Stanley Reynolds on
television; William Mann on
John of Arce at Oxford; John Per-
cival on Ballet International at
Eastbourne.

Obituary, page 16
Professor Harry Thorpe; Mr John
Owen; Lieutenant-General Sir
Richard Croft.
Sport, pages 10 and 11
Racing: Michael Phillips confirms
that Langrover will run in the Gold
Cup; Rugby Union: McKinney
replaces the injured Deering in
Irish team; Football: Wrexham
await inquiry into referee's actions.
Business News, pages 17-22
Stock markets: The FT index
closed a further 9.1 up at 385.2, a
gain of almost 19 points in two
days. Monday's big losses have
now been wiped out.
Financial Editor: UDT prunes its
balance sheet; Geacoring benefits at
Carrington Viella; Waiting for
the next move on interest rates.
Peter Jay Column: The last three
years of Mr Healey.
Business feature: Maurice Corbin
on whether the industrial plan-
ning movement have a future.
Science: Diary: The Falkland
Islands and friends.

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Archbishop of Uganda arrested after Amin overthrow plot

From Charles Harrison
Kampala, Feb 16

The Anglican Archbishop of
Uganda, Dr Janani Luwum, and
two Government ministers were
arrested tonight in connexion
with a reported plot to over-
throw President Idi Amin.

The ministers are Lieutenant-
Colonel Eriasero Oryema, who
before the 1971 military coup
was the Uganda Commissioner
of Police, and Mr Charles
Obodo-Otumbi, Minister of
Internal Affairs.

Their arrests were an-
nounced a few hours after a
bizarre ceremony at which
3,000 troops watched other
conspirators reading confes-
sions. No figure for the total
number of arrests so far has
been announced.

In an interview here today
President Amin said he will be
visiting Britain in June for the
Commonwealth Prime Ministers'
conference and to attend the
Queen's jubilee celebrations. He
said the absence of diplomatic
relations with Britain would not
affect his plans as the confer-
ence was a Commonwealth
event.

At today's ceremony, diplo-
mats, ministers and church
leaders, watched as three
Ugandans stood at a microphone
and read out confessions relat-
ing to the alleged attempt to
overthrow President Amin
earlier this week.

Laid out before them were
nearly 100 Chinese automatic
rifles, thousands of rounds of
ammunition and piles of hand
grenades, along with 22 suit-
cases in which the weapons were
said to have been discovered
hidden among clothing and
other effects.

After the statements had
been read, the Vice-President,
General Mustafa Adrisi, asked
the troops what should be done
to the three Ugandans. In reply
they shouted: "Kill them, kill
them now!"

But President Amin later
addressed the troops and told
them to control their tempers.
There could be no summary
executions, he said, and military
tribunals would be held when
investigations were complete.

Among the audience were
seven Anglican bishops, led by
the archbishop. His name and
that of Bishop Yona Okot of
Bukedi were mentioned in a
memorandum read to the
gathering, and allegedly written
by former President Obote,
setting out a plan to overthrow
the Amin regime.

Dr Obote is in exile in Tan-
zania. The memorandum said
people who are above suspicion,
such as Dr Luwum and Bishop
Okot, should be used to smuggle
arms into Uganda for the plot.

The archbishop shook his
head in silent denial as his
name was read out.

Nairobi: The All-Africa Con-
ference of Churches (AACC)
today sent a telegram to Presi-
dent Amin expressing "distress
over current reports of a new
wave of massacres in Uganda".

It asked him to allow an
AACC delegation to visit
Uganda to investigate the
allegations against Dr Luwum.

The AACC also quoted from
a copy of a letter sent to Presi-
dent Amin by the archbishop
and 18 other Ugandan bishops.
It said security men had broken
into Dr Luwum's residence on
February 5 by using a tortured
prisoner to persuade him to
open his door.—Reuters.

The deterioration in the
condition of Mr Crosland since he
was admitted to the Radcliffe
Infirmary at Oxford on Sunday
has been halted, the Foreign
Office said yesterday.

The hospital stated yesterday
afternoon that the Foreign
Secretary remained critically
ill, and added: "In these cases
this is not at all an unusual
state of affairs in that the con-
dition appears to be stable.
This is something that can go
for a shorter or longer length
of time with no change at all."

"His condition is neither
improving nor deteriorating.
The deterioration has gone no
further since yesterday."

Wives' alarm: Some MPs' wives
alarmed about Mr Crosland's
illness, are calling for coopera-
tion among MPs to re-
duce overwork (the Press
Association reports).

Mrs Jane Litterick, wife of
Mr Thomas Litterick, Labour
MP for Birmingham, Selby, said:
"Sometimes I think that
only the dropping dead of a
whole Cabinet would make some
MPs act."

Synod condemns
TV blasphemy
A motion criticising blasphemous
language on radio and
television was carried by the
General Synod of the Church
of England by 205 votes to nine.
The BBC and the independent
television companies were told
of the grave offence caused
by repeatedly allowing holy names
to be dishonoured. Synod, page 16

Final Test drawn
England and India drew the
fifth Test match in Bombay,
leaving England 3-1 winners
of the series. England, needing
214 to win, were 152 for seven
at the close. Page 11

Irish prisoners: A new poten-
tial source of friction between
the Irish and British govern-
ments emerged in the Dail over
alleged ill-treatment of IRA
terrorists in English jails, but
at Westminster Mr Rees rebut-
ted complaints. Page 2

Tax reform: Proposals for re-
form of the taxation system
have been put forward by Sir
Coffey, Deputy Shadow Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer. Page 4

Brussels: EEC and Soviet
Union open negotiations aimed
at regulating fish catches in
each other's waters. Page 5

Storm blame: Heat generated
by London contributed to the
worst British storm on record,
which occurred over Hampstead
in August 1975. Science report, page 16

Border area restricted, page 5

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HOME NEWS

Allegations by Irish prisoners are rejected by Mr Rees

By Clive Borrell
Crime Correspondent

Provisional IRA terrorists serving prison sentences in Britain can expect no amnesty, Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, said in a Commons written reply yesterday.

The IRA was campaigning inside prisons to support claims that its members should be granted political status and be regarded as prisoners of war.

These men and women have been convicted and sentenced for criminal offences, Mr Rees said. "Misbehaviour will continue to be dealt with fairly but firmly."

Allegations of discrimination against IRA prisoners were unfounded and the Government did not recognize any political-prisoner status, he said.

There are 93 prisoners connected with Irish republican organizations serving prison sentences in England and Wales for terrorist offences. The offences committed by those prisoners include murder, multiple murder, attempted murder and causing explosions. Seventy-five of the prisoners are in the highest security category, A.

Many of the terrorists had committed offences against prison discipline, including mutiny and assaults on prison staff, for which they have been punished.

This harassment of prison staff has included the making of allegations of ill-treatment followed by refusals to cooperate in any investigation of the complaints, he added.

Mr Rees's statement was welcomed by the Prison Officers' Association last night. Officers have felt frustrated about being unable to reply to the IRA allegations.

They maintain that IRA men sent to Britain are instructed to keep up their agitation if they are caught and jailed. By subtle infiltration they persuade other long-term prisoners to smuggle out letters alleging that they are victims of regular brutality at the hands of prison staff.

In fact, IRA men are more likely to suffer injury from fellow prisoners, if they are left unsupervised during exercise periods for more than a few minutes. In most prisons IRA terrorists are regarded by hardened criminals with as much hatred as child murderers.

It is that threat from other prisoners that has caused IRA men to be segregated in maximum security sections for their own safety. That in turn has led many to complain that staff treat them differently from other prisoners.

A senior officer said last night: "There is a code of conduct in prison. Most professional villains do not mind doing their time if they are sure their wives and kids are safe outside."

"When they hear about bombings and shootings in or near their own homes they start to worry about their safety and it is natural they get angry with these young Irishmen who keep spouting about the 'cause' and all that IRA propaganda."

Our Political Editor writes: Mr Rees yesterday refused to publish a report on disturbances involving six Irish republican prisoners at Albany prison, Isle of Wight, last September.

The prisoners were said to have repeatedly defied orders to drop weapons and were injured, as were 19 prison officers. The six now allege that they were assaulted and that medical attention was denied or unreasonably delayed, a charge denied by the Home Office.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Dublin upset by English treatment of IRA men

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

The alleged ill-treatment of some of more than a hundred convicted IRA terrorists serving long sentences in English jails emerged yesterday as a new potential source of friction between the Irish and British governments.

During a heated exchange in the Dail Mr John Kelly, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, disclosed that diplomatic contact over the treatment of 41 Irish prisoners had taken place in the past three years.

He was answering questions from Mr Neil Blaney, a staunchly republican Independent deputy, about allegations of prison officers' brutality against IRA men held in Albany prison, on the Isle of Wight.

In a parliamentary statement, Mr Kelly said his Government was satisfied that, in most cases involving Irishmen imprisoned in Britain, there were no significant difficulties. But, he continued: "In the cases of some persons sentenced for terrorist offences in Britain in recent years there have been allegations of maltreatment of which I am aware and which are being examined in detail."

"Aspects of the treatment of 41 prisoners, including 11 in prisons on the Isle of Wight, have so far been discussed with the British authorities since 1974. I expect to complete inquiries in the near future and to be in contact with the British authorities to ensure that all Irish prisoners are properly treated."

The exchanges over the jailed terrorists delayed question time, and helped to delay an answer by the Minister for Justice about complaints of brutality against members of the Garda Siochana.



Mrs Thatcher canvasses: Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, receiving a flower from Lucy Pemberton, aged five, during a canvassing tour of the City of London and Westminster, South, constituency yesterday. She accompanied Mr Peter Brooke, the Conservative candidate in the by-election next Thursday, caused by the appointment of Mr Christopher Tugendhat as an EEC commissioner. During her tour Mrs Thatcher met taxi drivers, people on a council estate, and a road sweeper.

Man cleared of attempting to murder wife

A former Scottish National Party parliamentary candidate was cleared in the High Court, Glasgow, yesterday, on the ground of insanity, of attempting to murder his wife.

Lord Grieve, senior, Ronald Edwards, aged 45, of Glenview, Cumbernauld, Strathclyde, a teacher and former Cumbernauld borough treasurer, was found guilty of attempting to murder his wife, Mrs Edwards, aged 39, with a chisel after she had said: "I am not going to grow old with you."

Mrs Edwards told the court that she had had an affair with her employer, and was responsible for the episode.

Councillor found guilty of corruption

George Newman, aged 71, of Chadfield Road, Rugeley, chairman of Staffordshire County Council and of the county police authority, was convicted at Stafford Crown Court yesterday of 15 charges of corruptly receiving a total of £3,000. He was also convicted of corruptly receiving a car in 1962. Sentence was postponed until today.

Mr Newman was cleared of forging a letter, conspiring to defeat the ends of public justice and corruptly receiving £200.

Jack Nicklin, aged 45, a builder of Gorse Lane, Brecon, Staffordshire, was found guilty on 14 charges of corruptly giving Mr Newman a total of £2,000. He was cleared of two charges of corruptly giving him £1,200.

Warning on foreign service cuts

British diplomats have given a warning that they are prepared to "withdraw good will" if an inquiry into the Diplomatic Service by the General Policy Review Staff (the "think tank"), due to be completed in April, leads to big reductions.

The Diplomatic Service branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants said yesterday that support had been received from members for militant action.

The survey showed lack of enthusiasm among diplomats for a transfer to export promotion work or to the Home Civil Service in the event of reductions.

Mr Eric Brent, the union's national officer for the Diplomatic Service, said there would be a withdrawal of good will if the report meant a big reduction in numbers, and relations between the staff and their superiors would become sour.

Some estimates suggest that the "think tank" will recommend a cut of about 30 per cent in the foreign service, which at present has 6,500

Government on road to reconcile differences with party executives

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's great attempt to reconcile the differences between the Government and the party's national executive by holding a joint meeting yesterday was seen last night by many of the participants as being at least a half if not a total success.

Although the Prime Minister refused to withdraw his criticisms of the national executive's "negative attitudes", he left the meeting believing that progress had been made towards bringing about a reconciliation.

The national executive has been the Government's most trenchant critic in the past two years but last night ministers believed that two left-wing members on the executive council, Mr Norman Atkinson, party treasurer, and Mr Eric Heffer, had isolated themselves in the contributions they made.

Mr Callaghan made abundantly clear to the executive that the Government was determined to adhere to its central economic policy and that there was no question of adopting an alternative strategy.

He told the left-wing critics that they would not convince the Chancellor of the Exchequer to change his policy, and he shared Mr Healey's view: "You really cannot ask us to change policy because some of you do not believe in it," Mr Callaghan said.

Mr Healey, never one to pull his punches during internal party debates, said: "The Cabinet is on one side of the Grand Canyon and the national executive is on the other, and the NEC is trying to get us to meet halfway."

Mr Callaghan, in his concluding remarks, said the Cabinet believed in its economic policy and it must and would go through. It was not possible to increase the standard of living at the moment. "The national executive may go on belly-aching about it but it is no good kidding people otherwise."

Although he accepted the suggestion that the Government should set up three or four study groups and a campaign committee, the Prime Minister rejected any suggestions that the latter should be a monitoring or preliminary manifesto committee.

Mr Atkinson was outspoken in his criticisms of the Government, accusing ministers of complacency and thinking only about the day after tomorrow. Prices and jobs would win or lose Labour the next general election, he said.

The Prime Minister should ask ministers what they were doing and if he felt they were not doing a good job he should replace them, not necessarily by others who had been at Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr Heffer disagreed with Mr

Airport workers and dockers reject phase 3

Dockers and airport workers yesterday joined the growing number of workers speaking out against a third round of wage restraint. Meetings at Southampton, Hull and Heathrow airport voted in favour of a return to free collective bargaining.

At Southampton, 1,500 dockers, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, voted unanimously for an end to pay restraint when the phase two agreement expires in July.

Their decision was echoed at Hull.

At Heathrow, only six votes at a mass meeting of 900 workers favoured a continuation of the pay pact with the Government.

Local authorities back for more wage restraint

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Local government has declared itself behind the Government's call for a further period of pay restraint after the present stage expires in July. Representatives of local authorities are to meet Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, next Wednesday to put their views.

Commander Duncan Lock, chairman of the Association of District Councils, told a meeting of the association yesterday that as the largest employer in the country with 2,500,000 staff, local government had the right to be deeply involved and consulted about pay policy. Every 1 per cent increase in pay costs local £80m, he said.

"We believe that period of pay restraint. The country cannot have one. We discipline ourselves further."

Commander Lock accepted that tax would form an element in the pay that any increase geared to take-home pay.

Mr Tom Caulcutt, of the Association of Police Authorities, reported a further period of restraint. The association's views on the detail policy.

TUC attacks Labour's record on prices

Continued from page 1

The unions will press a long list of economic demands on the Chancellor. The TUC's annual economic review, the text of which was approved last night, calls for a planned expansion of the economy, with a reduction in unemployment, consistent with a reduction in the rate of inflation.

The review expresses serious disappointment about the Government's record in implementing its industrial strategy through coming agreements and the strengthening of manufacturing industry to improve Britain's industrial performance.

But its most serious criticism is reserved for Labour's record on prices. In a five-point barrage of complaints the TUC demands that the Government should demonstrate its ability to investigate and control individual prices in addition to powers available under the price code.

The Cabinet is also urged to resist EEC moves to devalue the "green pound," the EEC farm unit of account, "in isolation from a radical change in the common agricultural policy."

The unions seek to prevent an increase in indirect taxation, such as VAT, and argue the need to stimulate industrial activity to bring down prices through greater output. The TUC calls on the Government to maintain the pound at "as high a level as possible" given the high degree of sensitivity of the general price level to import prices.

No firm decision was taken on the date of a special trade union congress to give a verdict on any agreement between TUC leaders and the Cabinet, but it is certain that, like the deal itself, it will have to wait until Mr Healey has shown his hand on tax concessions in the Budget.

The economic review attempts to breathe new life into the social contract by emphasizing the commitment demonstrated by trade unions in sticking to two years of wage restraint. In return, it calls for companies to bring forward their investment plans.

Wage control straightjacket, page 14

One rate up likely to rise one may fall

Gloucestershire Council decided yesterday to increase its rates by 8.5p, equivalent to 10 per cent in the pound, and to find an extra pound, which, for household, will meet a year.

Kent County Council recommended a new rate in the pound, an 8.5p, equivalent to 10 per cent in its budget. The council is also considering a "insurance" rate, compared with year.

In London, Council of London recommended to p at this year's level. The do therefore, remains the pound.

10-year bus far

South Yorkshire Council yesterday promised not to raise fares before 1985.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts marked. Wind direction and speed on a scale of 0-10.

Today
Sun rises: 7.11 am. Sun sets: 5.19 pm.
Moon rises: 6.24 am. Moon sets: 4.58 pm.
New Moon: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 5.49 pm to 6.29 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.0 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 1.28 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft). Avonmouth, 6.43 am, 13.3m (43.5ft); 7.3 pm, 13.2m (43.2ft). Dover, 10.32 am, 6.4m (21.1ft); 10.54 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft). Hull, 2.37 am, 7.1m (23.3ft); 5.49 pm, 7.1m (23.3ft). Liverpool, 10.40 am, 9.3m (30.5ft); 11.6 pm, 9.1m (29.9ft).

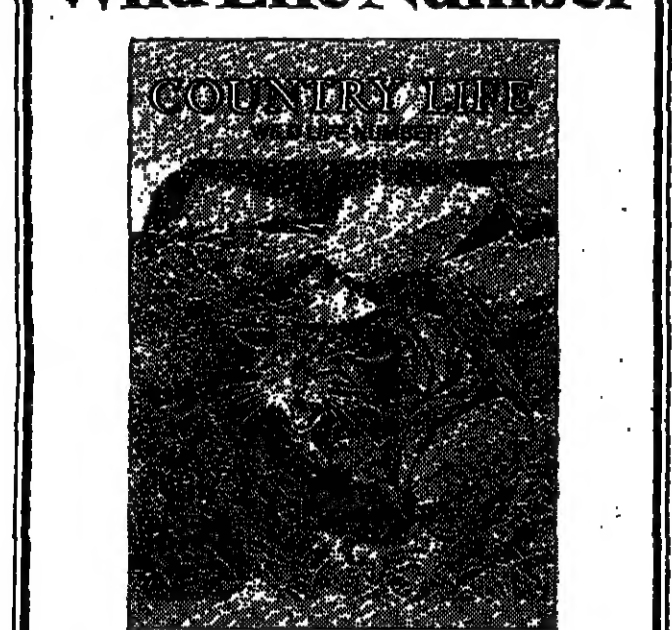
A deep depression will move slowly in the NW of Scotland and an associated trough of low pressure will move slowly NE across many S and central districts and perhaps N districts later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, Central S England, Midlands, S Wales: fog patches clearing, sunny intervals, scattered showers, becoming cloudy with rain later; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 9°C (48°F).
East Anglia, E. Central England: occasional rain, becoming mainly dry, bright or sunny periods, perhaps rain later; wind S, light; max temp 7°C (45°F).
Channel Islands, SW England: cloudy, rain heavy in places, hill top; wind SW, moderate, increasing to fresh or strong; max temp 9°C (48°F).
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, N Wales, N Ireland: rather cloudy, showers and sunny intervals, perhaps rain later; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F).
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: fog patches clearing, rather cloudy, rain or showers, becoming mainly dry, sunny periods; wind SE, moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).
Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: rather cloudy, showers and sunny intervals; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MONDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

Overseas selling prices:
Cocoa, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Coffee, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Rubber, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Sisal, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Soyabean, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Wheat, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Yam, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.

COUNTRY LIFE Wild Life Number



PROTECTION WITH A PURPOSE
David Tomlinson traces the histories of two of Britain's major ornithological bodies - the RSPB and the Wildfowl Trust - and looks at their future plans.

WHAT FUTURE FOR SCOTLAND'S WILDCAT?
Lea MacNally discusses the habits and future of the wildcat, which is now confined to the Highlands of Scotland, and dispels some of the myths surrounding this elusive creature.

A BIRD ATLAS FOR BRITAIN
Kenneth Williamson gives the reasons why the recently published *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland* marks an exciting new era in ornithology.

WHEN FASTING IS NO HARDSHIP
Leonard Appleby describes how some snakes can apparently control their own metabolism, and are able to survive fasts of several months without even losing weight.

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Uproar in Commons over deportation orders

Continued from page 1

were against investigative journalism. The two cases should not be confused; Mr Hosenball's deportation was a great shock.

In Edinburgh, Mr Agee, who has been on a tour speaking at colleges and universities, said he had gone to Scotland to see whether there was any protection under Scottish law.

Later the Scottish Office said whether Mr Agee had any redress under Scots law was an unprecedented issue that had never been tested.

Reaction to the deportations built up swiftly after the announcement. As London MPs, the Agee-Hosenball Defence Committee said it would picket the Home Office today.

Mr Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, said there was a serious danger that other journalists might be intimidated.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: To a deafening chorus of yells and groans from some sections of the Labour Party, matched by loud cheers from the Conservative benches, Mr Rees announced his decision in the Commons yesterday.

Not for years has there been such a carnival of protest in the House. Mr Whitelaw said there were inevitably matters that could be given in evidence only to ministers.

Parliamentary report, page 7
Leading article, page 13

LSE students to continue protest

London School of Economics students voted by 511 to 124 yesterday to continue their occupation of the administrative block in protest at academic fee increases. Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, the director of the school, has warned them that he may seek an injunction to clear the school unless they leave by midday today.

The students' vote ended hopes that a clash with the administration could be averted.

Official for trial

Michael Ronald Alderton, aged 32, deputy director of financial services for Rothmans, was committed to Doncaster Crown Court yesterday, accused of eight offences of dishonestly obtaining £58,769 from the council.

£700 fine for spilt oil

London and Coastal Oil Wharves Ltd, of Canvey Island, Essex, was fined £700, with £40 costs, by Rochford magistrates yesterday for spilling more than 50,000 gallons of petroleum spirit on the island from a tanker.

Stolen metal can kill

Police in Gloucestershire issued a warning last night that 50 bales of cadmium, the bluish-white metal resembling tin, stolen from a factory at Mitcheldean, is dangerously poisonous.

IPs fi

Delay in pay bed

Law propose

ple 'bilking'

Overseas selling prices

Yest

London: Temp: max 10°C (50°F); min 6°C (43°F).

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Soyabean, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Wheat, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.
Yam, 50 lb, 115.00; 100 lb, 225.00.

Europe MPs fear stalling direct elections

Independent MPs who are early legislation to the European Parliament, 1978, fear government is producing a new stall. Difficulties and of arranging the time allowed.

Mr. White Paper stall, also open the way debate on the of a proportional system. The rejected one draft, but the Home Office is concerned in organization of the Kingdom constituency stations and rules, now has the stalling another.

If the Bill is not passed, the Bill could be made available for the House to make a preliminary decision on the Bill.

Government's sudden change of mind in the House of Commons, seen as an attempt to stall the Bill, has caused a stir in the House of Commons. The House of Commons has been asked to make a preliminary decision on the Bill.

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If the Bill is not passed, the Bill could be made available for the House to make a preliminary decision on the Bill.

Complaints 800 nothing

Consumer Affairs

Complaints about the Office of Fair Trading, set up last year, are rising. Such complaints are in number only about 800. The Office of Fair Trading is a new body set up to deal with consumer complaints. It is a new body set up to deal with consumer complaints. It is a new body set up to deal with consumer complaints.

Changes in law proposed to stop people 'bilking'

Obtaining relief from liability is proposed as a new offence, punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment. It would cover, for instance, cases of deception in which dishonestly secured being excused part or all of a debt by, for example, telling a false hard-luck story.

It would make it unlawful for a stalling debtor to induce his creditor to wait for payment if his intention is never to make payment.

The third category of offence of obtaining relief from liability covers dishonestly obtaining an exemption from, or a reduction of, liability to make a payment. An example would be where a student pretended to be a student to obtain travel facilities at a reduced rate.

'verty trap' precaution

Leaky services Correspondent

Family income supplement to be raised to prevent people from being caught in a new 'verty trap' because of pay policy. The first will be in July, and the last rise, and add 125 a week to the net paid to about 70,000.

Both the extra for each child and the maximum supplement are expected to be raised in November, when the second increase will take place. That increase is designed to synchronize rises in the supplement with the main social security up-rating, both this year and in the future.

Compromise poll reform plan is urged for Europe

By a Staff Reporter

An electoral plan offering a compromise between supporters of the first-past-the-post Westminster system and believers in full proportional representation is suggested for the election of 81 British members to the European Parliament.

In a pamphlet published by the National Committee for Electoral Reform, Mr. Michael Stead says the unthinking introduction of the existing system used for national elections would be potentially disastrous for most British political parties and for parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Stead, a lecturer in the Department of Government at Manchester University, calls on the Government to change its mind, even at this late stage, before publishing the Bill setting out its proposed voting system for the 1978 European elections.

He suggests adopting the Finnish electoral system adapted to the British ballot paper. In that way, although candidates would be nominated by a number of electors, two or more candidates, up to the total number of seats in the constituency, could declare themselves a team.

Thus parties would, in effect, nominate one candidate, or a team of candidates, and the votes for each team, or party, would be added together. The party's share of the votes would determine how many seats it won. The returning officer would declare elected as many candidates from each party as it had won seats, determining those elected by the numbers of their personal votes.

Mr. Stead says the present system applied to European elections might produce chaotic results and the vote would not have to be very lopsided to produce extremely lopsided victories.

Fair Elections or Fiasco? : Proposals for a Sensible Voting System for the European Parliament (National Committee for Electoral Reform, 50p).

'Machiavellian tactics of the SNP are the most worrying issue' Frustration of a Scots loyal Labour supporter

From Ronald Faux
Glasgow

Mr Norman Buchan paced his lounge uneasily, sifting aloud through a jumble of waxes ideas about devolution and echoing the frustrations shared by many other loyal Labour supporters in Scotland. He, MP for Renfrewshire, West, confessed he had never before been so worried by such an issue or so concerned about the Machiavellian tactics of the Scottish National Party (SNP).

"I am well beyond bashing the nationalists because I believe the first line of defence is already overrun," he said. "We are on the second line now and frankly my worry is over separation and the political forces which would erupt then."

Mr Buchan is a respected voice in his party. There is, his colleagues will agree, much valuable thought going on behind that thin, anxious face. He took another turn across the lounge, like some lean admiral willing the enemy fleet to come out and fight.

"We have got to tackle them directly on separatism but they are so slippery," he said. "They stand to win all round in the referendum if the second

question about independence is not asked. If the Bill is killed, it will exacerbate the situation in Scotland, but if it goes through, nothing will be altered. My strategy has been to get the Bill through, as good a Bill as we can get, and present it to the Scottish people. But the second question must be put, for without it, the assembly will be wrecked in the first couple of years."

The Cabinet, he says, had cold feet about agreeing with him. They most likely took the view that if independence was to be an issue, the whole of the United Kingdom had a right to vote. "You cannot say to one group of people 'We are giving you the right to decide', and just to make sure then bring in another group ten times as big. That would produce the very effect it might have sought to prevent."

"It is just not on to ask the question in England, so we do not exercise the right and we do not ask it. There are plenty of rights which people have but which they do not exercise. Mr Sam Silkin is a classic example of that at the moment."

Another difficulty was that devolution raised barely a flutter in Labour's left wing,



Mr Buchan: On the second line of defence.

with which Mr Buchan is most closely identified. Who, he asked, was going to campaign in support of the Bill with the same fiery enthusiasm he would use in fighting the bastions of capitalism?

The trouble with devolution was that it had no immediate

impact on people's lives, or whether they had a job. The assembly was five years in the future. The SNP had won the election, but devolution had occurred when the Government was under pressure from separatists. The exercise had been wrongly timed.

Mr Buchan does not seem impressed by the tactical stand his party has taken against the nationalists. The SNP had won the semantic argument over "separatism". In some curious way, no one now regarded the SNP's independence theme as separatist. "It is, and to a dangerous extent. The Government have to meet them directly on that one issue, because a party winning an election on such a basis has an absolute open mandate. That is the greatest danger of all."

In the Renfrew area alone, he said, an independent Scotland would mean the loss of thousands of jobs simply because the central Electricity Generating Board in England would naturally channel work for power stations to English firms, and the main employer in the constituency would lose up to nine-tenths of its present market.

Decision on timetable of devolution Bill expected

By Our Political Reporter

Cabinet ministers are expected to decide today whether the Government should bring in the guillotine on the Scotland and Wales Bill next week.

Government business managers, led by Mr Foot, Leader of the House, are understood to have decided to make the recommendation to Cabinet, despite all the well rehearsed difficulties that that might involve.

Although the Government has no hope of getting the Bill through the Commons without the timetable motion, there may be enough dissidents on Labour's benches to ensure defeat.

However, government business managers believe that now the issue over a referendum has been fully debated little time should be lost in bringing in a timetable motion.

The Government yesterday tabled its new clauses on the consultative referendum.

RAF to get 24 more VTO fighters

By Our Air Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence last night announced an order for a further 24 Harrier vertical take-off fighters, to maintain the RAF's front-line force into the 1980s.

Although no value was placed on it, informed sources said the order might be worth up to £100m to the British aircraft industry. It will also save many hundreds of jobs.

The RAF already has 90 Harriers in squadron service from the original order placed for this unusual type of fighter. Hawker Siddeley also has an order for 25 Harriers for the Royal Navy, and have delivered more than a hundred to the United States Marines.

Government may change from US planes

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Under intense pressure from trade unions and many other sources, the Government is seriously considering buying a fleet of British rather than American airborne early warning aircraft.

The two contending types are the British Hawker Siddeley Nimrod, a version of which is in service with the RAF in an anti-submarine role, and the American Boeing E3A, an aircraft based on the 707 320 airliner.

Both are to be packed with advanced radar and electronics so that they will be aware of intruding enemy aircraft approaching when they are up to 200 miles away.

Britain, as a Nato partner, was party to a decision, in

principle in April, 1975, to buy 27 of the Boeing aircraft. The deal would be worth £1,450m, or £53.7m for each aircraft.

But Britain left herself with a loophole: a condition that her Nato allies would agree to contribute to the airborne early warning programme so that only a reasonable proportion of the immense overall cost of the project would fall on her.

So far such an agreement has not been forthcoming, and that, according to those pressing the British Government to change to the Nimrod, absolves the Government from any continuing responsibility towards the Boeing proposal.

Lord Beswick, chairman-designate of the nationalized British aircraft industry, who has been among those urging the change to Nimrod, told me yesterday: "We are now

able, without breaking faith with our allies, to consider our own interests. If we buy the Boeing we shall be chipping away at our whole capability within Europe."

Strong pressure is also coming from the unions within Hawker Siddeley, particularly in the Manchester area, whose members make the Nimrod, and from unions at the Marconi-Elliott factory at Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, where the airborne radar for the Nimrod is produced.

They are conducting a wide lobby, which includes Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, and all members of the Cabinet. Ministers in charge of employment and industry are said to be sympathetic to a change to Nimrod, but Mr Mulley continues to be worried about responses of Nato allies.

Radioactivity checks on cattle urged

Chemical analysis of farm animals was recommended yesterday to guard against excessive intake of radioactive elements by humans in their food.

The National Radiological Protection Board said: "To monitor this potential hazard the analysis of lungs, respiratory lymph nodes, liver and bone from animals grazing in the vicinity of nuclear installations might be useful."

The board, which was worried about discharge of plutonium, curium and americium from tests of weapons and other nuclear activities, published a report on contamination by Dr Robert Bulman, one of its staff.

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HOME NEWS

Police furious after breakdown of Rees talks on pay

By Clive Borrell
Crime Correspondent

Britain's 120,000 policemen are in conflict with the Government after the breakdown of their pay talks with Mr Rees, Home Secretary.

By law the police are not allowed to strike, but when they meet at their delegate conference in Scarborough in May it is expected that a resolution will be passed demanding the right to withdraw their labour. Other resolutions demanding that the Police Federation should be allowed to be affiliated to the TUC are also expected to be passed with an overwhelming majority.

At a meeting in Mr Rees's office in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, which at times became heated and personal, Mr Rees again refused the federation's demand for a 6-8-week increase.

He said he was bound by the Government's pay code and could offer no more than a 4 per cent rise. Fringe benefits, such as the federation says were awarded to the seamen when they threatened a national strike, also were ruled out.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the federation, and his deputy, Mr John Gifford, the Home Secretary had offered less than "would fill a ham sandwich".

Response to the breakdown was swift and forceful through out Britain yesterday, especially from federation officials.

One said: "The Home Secretary knows that it is against the rules for officers to take on moonlighting duties outside their normal hours of duty. He would have a fit if he knew that some of our men work in pubs at night as barmen, or

gardeners and window cleaners. Even our senior officers, who know it is wrong, turn a blind eye because they know the men cannot pay their bills without this extra work."

Another said: "We have now arrived at a stage where young officers are leaving the force to join the fire brigade because they can earn more money."

Several officials of the federation said policemen's wives were putting pressure on their husbands to take more lucrative jobs outside the force because they could not manage on their housekeeping money.

Officers up to and including the rank of chief inspector in the City of London force, the last remaining city force in the country and renowned to be the most traditionally conservative, have just voted on the question of whether the police should have the right to strike.

The voting was: For the right, 572; against, 179. Eighty abstained in the 90 per cent poll.

Police in the Thames Valley force have voted by a large majority in favour of the same motion, and officers in a division in a town in the north-west of England have voted with an 80 per cent majority, the same way.

The federation said last night: "The pay code is a voluntary agreement between the unions and the Government. That is why we want more industrial muscle, as there seems no other way we can be respected by those with whom we are negotiating."

"I have not yet heard one officer say that he wants to strike, but there is plenty of evidence now that our members want the right to take industrial action so that someone in Whitehall will take notice of us."

Sir Geoffrey favours gradual tax reform

Proposals for reform of the machinery of taxation and gradual modification of tax rates were put forward at the London School of Economics yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe QC, MP, shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He said there could be no jettisoning of the old to bring in the new. The capacity and appetite of ordinary people had been satiated, and a root-and-branch reform of the tax system should be rejected for a more gradual approach.

"We must put our faith into a less far-reaching, modification of the rates of tax. Changes in the framework, particularly if they will simplify administration, should come only after full public consultation."

Sir Geoffrey suggested that "exposure drafts" should be published in advance of any first reading of a Finance Bill, to allow interested parties to make representations. Significant changes in the structure and shape of the tax system should always be foreshadowed by a Green or White Paper or draft Bill. The Conservatives would shortly publish their own consultative documents on the

reform of value-added tax and capital taxation and for the encouragement of employee share-ownership.

Sir Geoffrey said the main budgetary provisions of the Finance Bill could be detached from matters relating to machinery and technically, possibly through an ancillary fiscal Bill.

Hearings about the technical aspects of any Finance Bill might best be achieved by interposing a select committee stage before or after principles had been considered in standing committee, or through a regularly appointed select committee with special responsibility for the tax system.

Sir Geoffrey said a consultative and scrutinizing body, possibly including lay members, could be built on the establishment of a taxation and finance sub-committee of the Expenditure Committee.

"The important concept is that of a permanent parliamentary body with responsibility in this field. There is no need why the existence of such a semi-expert committee should preclude conventional debate about the principles of legislation."

No prison for unlawful sexual acts

Two judges decided at the Central Criminal Court yesterday not to send two men to prison for having unlawful sexual intercourse with girls under 16.

Justice Cantley told Nicholas Paul Benham, aged 20, who admitted offences against two girls, aged 15 and 13, that he had decided "to send him to prison, and fined him a total of £100."

Justice Lawson conditionally discharged Lionel Hamilton Streete, aged 19, a seaman, of Ruckledge Avenue, Harlesden, who admitted having unlawful intercourse with a girl of 13, who became pregnant.

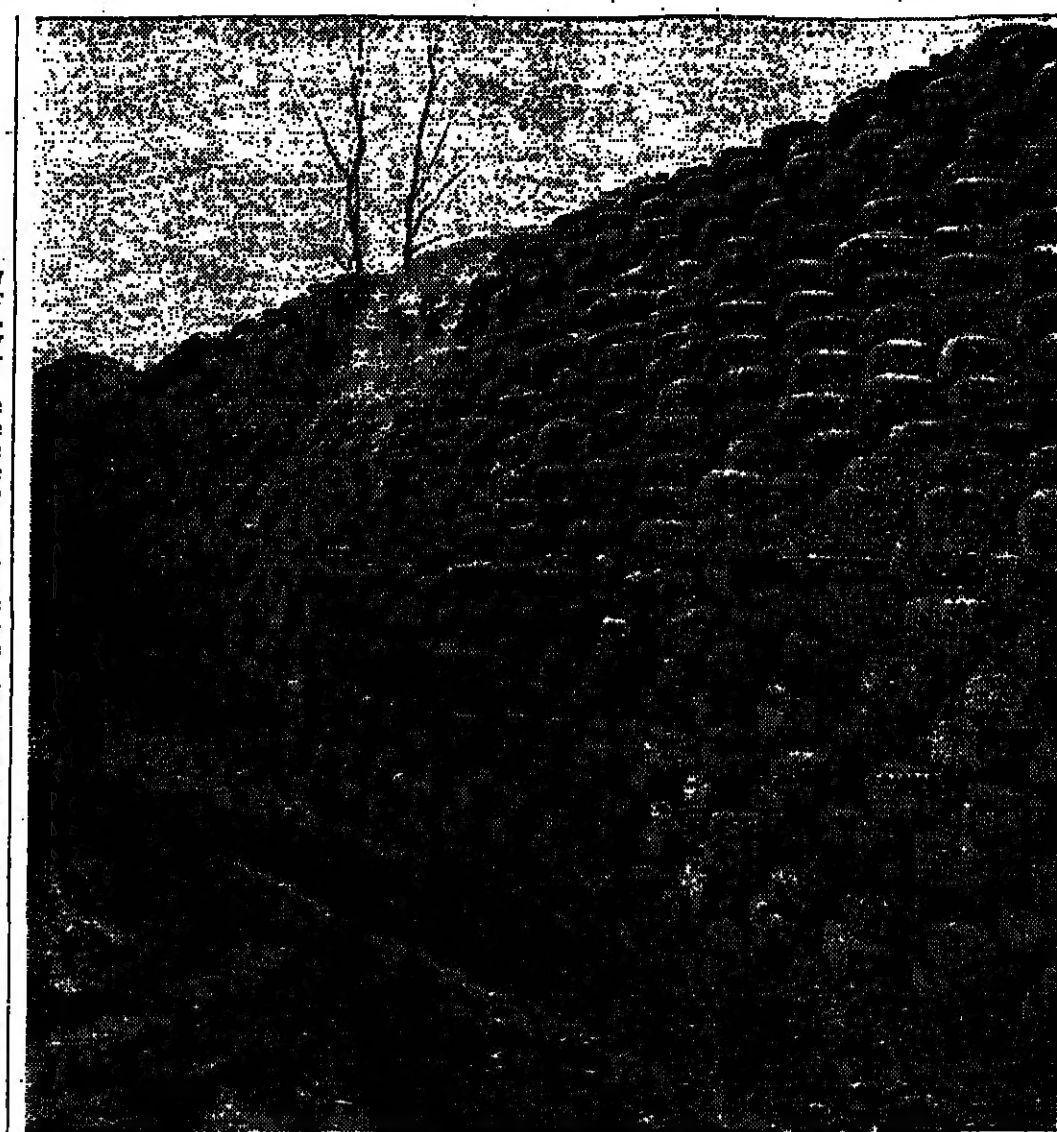
Mr Philip Singer, for the prosecution, said Mr Benham,

an electrician, of Whiteway, Bookham, Surrey, befriended the girl, aged 15, and one night last May offered to walk her home. They had intercourse at a recreation ground, the girl they had intercourse with.

Mr Benham had intercourse with the girl aged 13 last November. The girl told her mother, and when questioned by Leatherhead police Mr Benham admitted the offence. Then he described the incidents.

Mr Benham was fined £25 for the offences against the girl aged 15 and £75 for the offence against the younger one, to be paid by 25 weekly instalments, with three months' imprisonment in default.

The judge told him: "You have a previous good character



Wall of tyres: Part of a 145ft wall, containing 4,500 used tyres, built at Lofthouse as an experiment by West Yorkshire County Council. The tyres, 25 million of which are dumped in Britain every year, were supplied free for a local firm. The wall cost a

quarter of the price of a stone one and will be masked by cement or vegetation planted in soil used to consolidate the tyres. Council engineers believe that old tyres can be used for a range of civil engineering projects and will last a hundred years.

Contender in AUEW poll faces bar

By Tim Jones

A decision by the national executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to exclude its two assistant general secretaries from weekly meetings has ensured that the election to choose a successor to Mr Hugh Scanlon as president will be unusually acrimonious.

The timing of the decision, taken by four votes to three, is crucial, because Mr Robert Wright, who has been chosen by the left as its standard bearer, is due in April to become an assistant general secretary.

Mr Kenneth Brett, a communist and a staunch supporter of Mr Wright, will also be excluded from the meetings. Assistant general secretaries have been allowed to attend executive meetings for several years and the decision probably reflects the changed political balance on the executive.

Mr Wright lost his seat on the executive council 18 months ago to Mr Terence Duffy, the moderates' contender for the presidency. It is understood that Mr Scanlon, who has personally backed Mr Wright, spoke against the exclusions, but Mr John Boyd, the general secretary, favoured the move.

Assistant general secretaries of the union are responsible for dealing with political, organisational and educational matters.

Mentmore deadline is fixed at April 5

By Philip Howard

Lord Rosebery said yesterday that the deadline for the Government to accept his new offer to sell Mentmore Towers and its contents to the nation was April 5.

After that date the time limit for valuation for estate duty, the heavy running costs, the great insurance and security costs made necessary by recent publicity, and the need to distribute catalogues would mean that the public auction must go ahead. Because of the estate duty regulations, unless there is an extension of the time limit, the contents of Mentmore must be sold by May 30.

The Department of the Environment is considering a revised offer from Lord Rosebery, received last week, to sell Mentmore Towers, its land, and much of its furniture for about £3m. That is recognised as a generous offer. A professional valuation organized by Save Britain's Heritage, suggested that five of the principal works of art at Mentmore on their own would fetch between £1m and £2m at auction.

However, at a time when public spending is being cut everywhere, the Government is not likely to accept the new offer unless it gets help from a fairly godmother, corporate or private.

Lady Birk, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment with responsibility for conservation, has said

that the offer will be considered provided a sufficient sum is offered from private sources towards the cost of acquisition and running costs. It is estimated that it would cost £80,000 a year to open the great house to the public, though some of that could be recovered by admission fees, catering, and sales.

Lord Rosebery said he was disturbed by the correspondence in the press about the sale. "The decision to sell was an extremely difficult one to take. I much regret that the Department of the Environment refused the original offer of £2m, which would have meant the preservation of the collection and its retention in England."

He said Mentmore Towers and its contents represented nine-tenths of the estate he had inherited. Accordingly he was not in a position to give it away, or to give it away and endow it for its future running, as the National Trust would have required. He would have been delighted if the Government had bought it and given it to the National Trust or some other appropriate organization to administer.

If Lord Rosebery's offer is not taken up, and the sale has to go ahead, he will offer the Treasury a few outstanding works of art and the Marie Antoinette furnishings and furniture from the collection in place of estate duty.

Parents 'feel uninformed on children's schooling'

By John Grosser

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Many parents feel that they do not know what goes on in their children's schools, according to a Gallup Poll survey carried out for the National Consumer Council this month.

It shows that 21 per cent of parents felt that they were not told enough about their children's progress and 39 per cent that they were kept in the dark about teaching methods used and subject options offered.

The council is presenting the survey results with two research documents to the Secretary of State for Education and Science today. It says that although 83 per cent of the parents in the poll were satisfied with their children's education, it is disturbing that such a substantial minority should feel ill informed.

In the first research document, *Question Marks for Schools*, the council says that, as consumers, parents and pupils should be able to choose between schools and within schools, between differing subjects and methods.

It asks for inspectors' reports on schools to be made public and for independent expert assessments of schools to be available to parents and pupils.

It urges local education authorities and teachers' unions to give an "improved assurance" that only teachers of a reasonable competence be recruited and retained.

The other document, *Advice*

and Consent, has been prepared in association with groups such as the National Union of School Students and proposes a code of practice to guide relations between the providers of the education service and its consumers. It offers detailed suggestions on how parents and pupils might participate more actively.

The council recognizes that acceptance of the code would place a corresponding obligation on parents and pupils.

The documents have been timed for the eve of the beginning of the education service at the start of the new school year. The council says that the documents will be published tomorrow in the *Question Marks for Schools* and *Advice and Consent* (National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1 9AA. 5p and 10p respectively).

Charter for parents: A parents' charter demanding more direct involvement and a greater say in education at school, local authority and government level was published yesterday by the Confederation for the Advancement of State Education (Confederation of State Educational Supplementaries), the charter urges schools to let parents see all records on their children and to consult them over aims, methods, organization and curricula.

Parents' Charter (Confederation for the Advancement of State Education, 1 Windsor Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex).

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Rail steward who sold own tea was not stealing

From Our Correspondent
Holyhead

Costs of £175 were awarded to a British Rail steward by magistrates at Holyhead, yesterday, when they dismissed a charge against him of stealing 20p from his employers. The magistrates found that it was not against the law for a steward to provide his own cups of tea or sandwiches for the public.

A detective of the British Transport Police said William Gannon, aged 58, of Holyhead, had served him two cups of tea from a private teapot and not from the approved British Rail cups. The charge was 20p.

Mr Alexander Carlie, for the defence, said: "It may sound absurd, but a steward runs his own business on a train, makes sandwiches or provides tea, it is not an offence against the law. He may, however, be committing an offence liable for disciplinary procedures in trade and industry."

Mr Alan Williams, for British Rail, said the submission was an open charter to set up stores on British Rail property.

Appeal ruling: In November, last year, a British Rail steward who was said to have planned to sell his own sandwiches on the Euston to Glasgow train was acquitted by the court of a charge of going equipped to cheat. He had been given a nine-month suspended prison sentence in April by Inner London Crown Court.

The Court of Appeal said the prosecution had sought to turn a minor offence of contractual duty into a crime.

Average speed of 99.5 mph set by relief train

By a Staff Reporter

A new record for the fastest passenger train journey in Britain was established yesterday between Bristol and London. The new high-speed train, the Pendolino, set a new record of 99.5 mph.

The regular service leaving at 10.30 am stops at Bath and Reading and arrives at 12.07 pm. The new high-speed train, the Pendolino, set a new record of 99.5 mph.

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Hang-gliding 'no more dangerous than racing cars'

By a Staff Reporter

Hang-gliding, the sport in which nine people have been killed in Britain in the past three and a half years, is no more dangerous than rock climbing, motor racing and pot-holing, according to a report by the Sports Council published yesterday.

In the report Mr Kenneth Dewar, deputy director of general aviation at the Civil Aviation Authority, says the fatal accident rate is also roughly similar to that in private aviation, gliding and parachuting.

Nearly nine thousand people in Britain had learnt to fly hang-gliders by the end of last year, according to the British Hang-Gliding Association. Between August and December, 1976, after tighter controls had been introduced, only 10 accidents were reported at a time when 1,700 pupils were taught.

Proposal for TV at breakfast

Yorkshire Television is considering morning television from May 1, subject to discussions with the unions and approval by the Independent Broadcasting Authority (our Arts Reporter writes). Other companies on the independent television network will be studying the proposals with interest, since they may also decide that breakfast-time television can attract big audiences.

The BBC said yesterday that it had no intention of transmitting breakfast-time television.

£14,000 bank raid

A raid fired a revolver shot into the ground at the feet of two security guards at the National Westminster Bank branch in High Street, Teddington, London, yesterday and escaped with £14,000.

Express in collision

Several passengers in a London-Edinburgh express were badly shaken when it collided with a diesel train after overshooting its stop at Darlington, Co Durham, yesterday.

Stockings may save lives

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Stockings that put finely calculated pressure on different parts of the legs may help to overcome the serious risk, particularly after surgery, of blood clots forming in patients confined to bed.

The stockings, developed in America by the Kendall Company, a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive, have been undergoing clinical trials in the United States, Germany and Britain.

Mr Charles Holford, a surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital specializing in thrombo-embolic

Denmark's election victors divided over coalition plan

From Our Correspondent
Copenhagen, Feb 16

Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, this afternoon began discussions with parties returned to the Folketing in yesterday's general election to seek out possible combinations for a coalition with his Social Democratic Party. As he did so, the left wing in his own party began to speak out openly against his plans.

The Social Democrats won 12 more seats in the election, giving them a total of 85 in the 179-seat Folketing.

The Liberal Party, which formed the government preceding Mr Joergensen's, lost half their seats and now hold 21. For the first time in many years, the Liberals have been displaced as the second biggest party by the anti-tax Progress Party, which was returned with 26 seats.

The election did not reduce the fractionalism in the Folketing, which now has 11 parties, one more than before the dissolution of the Folketing.

The slight loss suffered by the left-wing parties and gains made by the Progress Party and others to the right of the Social Democrats, indicate a trend towards the right. The result has brought about a much greater change than opinion polls or the politicians of most parties predicted. Even Mr Joergensen admitted his surprise, although for the first time since he left the party, the Social Democrats and Liberals do not have enough seats to form a majority coalition.

This combination has never been tried, but it has been proposed with increasing strength in the past four election campaigns as the only way to produce a strong and stable government. Negotiations to form such a coalition broke down after the last election in 1975, mainly because of the rivalry between Mr Joergensen and the Liberal leader, Mr Poul Hartling.

But Mr Joergensen's success has deprived him even of this combination so his new majority Government will have to contend with at least three parties since the Progress Party is not considered acceptable by the Social Democrats. But policy differences between the available parties can quickly generate tensions, and while Denmark has many three-party coalitions in the past, they have rarely lasted more than half a term. The alternative open to Mr Joergensen could be a continuation of the present minority Government.

He can do this because he did not submit his resignation when he dissolved the Folketing in January. But he declared after his party's big gains were

announced that he would form a majority Government.

To do this he must have the approval of the Folketing's preference socialist partners. This has remained silent August when the g incomes policy was in collection. parties despite objection the socialist party Social Democratic Party.

During the campaign which the Social leaders sought a supporting the incomes centre of the fiction "which" with 1 parties, the Social Left still remain silent they are beginning their objections to the Social Democrats' basic policies.

Mr Jens Kampmøller, wing leader and son of Social Democratic Minister, said today it had given the Social a mandate to continue a coalition with the Social Democrats. I want the Government to be a minority, but many compromise is in the coming. This is the central issue before us. I want the Government to operate on a basis of compromise, not on our own freedom."

One of the compromise may be sought is calling figure of 2 which is the central issue before us. I want the Government to operate on a basis of compromise, not on our own freedom."

Danish labour or more this afternoon demands for collection from March 1, which with the term of policy. Although demands have not closed, informed sources say they exceed the Government's policy. Negotiations also issued formal strike warning for a conflict in 1 if agreement is not before then.

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Road casualties up 4 per cent

Road casualties in 1976 totalled 336,100, an increase of 4 per cent over 1975, according to provisional figures issued by the Department of Transport. Deaths (6,520) and seriously injured casualties (79,000) each increased by 5 per cent; slightly injured casualties (232,600) increased by 5 per cent.

Double murder charge

Philip Anthony Holman, aged 21, of St Martin's House, Southsea, was remanded in custody yesterday, accused of the murder of Mr and Mrs Harrison, an elderly couple.

Ben Nevis death

Mr Douglas Lishman, aged 25, a bricklayer, of Old Kiln Road, Penzance, Buckinghamshire, has been killed while climbing the north face of Ben Nevis during an avalanche.

Widow dies in fire

Mrs Florence Evans, aged 78, a widow, died in a fire at a block of pensioners' flats at Glam-Morfa Court, Connah's Quay, Clwyd, yesterday.

Correction

Mr Francis Wybrants, not Mr Roger Henderson as stated in a Press Association report on February 12, appeared for the prosecution in the case of Alexander John Hatch at the Central Criminal Court the previous day.

Part-time courses urged for jobless school-leavers

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Local education authorities are being urged to provide part-time courses to help unemployed school-leavers to continue their education while remaining available for work.

An administrative memorandum from the Department of Education and Science says leavers taking such courses could still draw supplementary benefit.

More than 60,000 unemployed leavers draw supplementary benefit: £9 a week if they are under 18 and £11.35 if they are 18 or older. Many may be deterred from starting useful

courses for fear of losing their right to supplementary benefit.

WEST EUROPE
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ham Correspondent
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A huge effigy of Signor Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, dominates the colourful Viareggio carnival procession.

Lawyers say Spanish police are still brutal

From Harry Debellus
Madrid, Feb 16

Nearly 15 months after the death of General Franco, and following a royal pardon and a royal amnesty, the still evidence suggesting flagrant abuse of authority by Spain's political police.

At least four complaints have been presented before a magistrate in Barcelona in the past few days about alleged police brutality. Other cases are being investigated by Barcelona lawyers involving apparently illegal practices in which police are said to have exceeded even the sweeping authority which they were granted after Madrid's week of terror last month.

Barcelona lawyers said that Señor Isaac Garcia Barba, who was taken into custody on January 30, with about 50 other people who attended a meeting of the National Workers' Confederation, an anarchist trade union movement, is suffering

from two cracked ribs as a result of police "interrogation". When his lawyer tried to visit him he was refused permission by the police.

In another case, a young man is said to be recovering in a Barcelona hospital from a bullet wound inflicted yesterday when police rounded up nine youths who were alleged to have been distributing socialist propaganda, although this report cannot be confirmed.

In at least three recent instances, the police have taken people into custody in one part of Spain and transported them secretly to another part of the country for interrogation. Even under the present legal powers this is illegal, in the opinion of many lawyers.

Among those subjected to this treatment was Señor Diego Delgado, who was arrested in Córdoba and appeared at the Barcelona main police headquarters next morning. He was subsequently freed

OVERSEAS

Mr Carter tells Britain and France he cannot influence New York discussion on Concorde

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 16

President Carter has informed Mr Callaghan and President Giscard d'Estaing that he cannot direct the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey or the Governors of those states to allow Concorde to land in New York.

He told them that while he would not interfere with the 16-month trial period allowed Concorde by the Ford administration, this would not prejudice his final decision on whether Concorde will be given permanent landing rights.

Mr Carter was replying to personal messages from British Prime Minister and M Giscard d'Estaing last week, asking him to help win landing rights for Concorde in New York.

Mr Jody Powell, the President's spokesman, said this

afternoon that Mr Carter's message indicated that he shared the desire of the two leaders to approach this matter in a way which reflects the close friendship between the countries.

He added, however, that foreigners often failed to understand the American federal system, and might believe that the President could give directions to an organization which in fact depends upon another jurisdiction.

He reminded the press that Mr Carter had regarded the decision a year ago to allow Concorde a trial period as a mistake. This was still the President's position.

However, Mr Carter did not believe it would be right to suspend the trial before it was concluded.

Dulles airport, near Washington, is controlled directly by the Federal Government and

the decision of Mr Colman, the former Transport Secretary, could therefore be applied there immediately.

Kennedy airport in New York belongs to the port authority, which is jointly controlled by the states of New York and New Jersey.

The authority, many New Yorkers and Mr Hugh Carey, the state governor, are enthusiastic about Concorde. The authority announced that it would not decide whether to allow Concorde into Kennedy airport until after six months' operation into Dulles.

The six months are long past. The authority has postponed taking a decision and now plans to do so in a meeting on March 10. British Airways and Air France, sued the authority, but have not brought their suit to court. Today they agreed to delay a hearing, evidently in the hope that the March 10

decision will go in their favour. Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: President Carter's message to President Giscard d'Estaing concluded that France and the United States were working together to solve their common problems and expressed the hope that the decision to confirm the trial period would strengthen the close link between the two countries.

After disclosing President Carter's message M Giscard d'Estaing's spokesman added that over the whole range of the problems being studied at present by France and the United States, including the preparation of the international monetary conference in London, the North-South dialogue, and other issues, "the President of the Republic notes the very clear desire of the new American Administration to establish cordial relations with France".

No place for PLO at peace talks unless attitude to Israel changes, US says

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, Feb 16

As long as the Palestine Liberation Organization stands by its national covenant calling for dismantling of the Jewish state it can play no part in Middle East peace talks, Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State said here tonight after a full day of discussion with Israeli leaders.

Mr Vance leaves tomorrow for a tour of Arab states, each of which expects him to accept the need for PLO representation at any Arab-Israeli conference.

Speaking to the press, Mr Vance said he was looking towards a Geneva-type conference in the second half of this year. Mr Yigal Allon, the Israeli Foreign Minister also used this phrase. When its significance was questioned, Mr Vance said there was no distinction between it and reference to "the Geneva conference", and added: "You can call it Geneva."

On PLO representation Mr Allon went further than Mr Vance. Asked whether PLO officials would be acceptable to Israel if included in the Jordanian delegation, he said they would not be recognized as part of the delegation but if they abandoned their covenant

"there would be no boycott of them as persons" as Amman, Damascus, Cairo and Riyadh, there are clearly hopes here that Mr Vance will fly back to Israel.

The Secretary of State may return if his talks encourage him to think there is a prospect for an overall settlement to be negotiated in advance but carried out in phases.

It is understood Mr Vance told the Israelis that he would await the views of the Arab heads of state in Damascus and Beirut before taking any decision on what could be done over the dispute caused by the move by Syrian troops into the town of Nabatea near the Israel border.

He also said that a final decision on whether Israel should be supplied with "Cluster" bombs would be taken later by President Carter. He gave no indication that Washington might reconsider its opposition to the planned sale to Ecuador of 24 Israeli-made Kfir intercepter aircraft which incorporate several components

manufactured in the United States.

For Mr Rabin, the visit has already borne fruit. While the two leaders were meeting this morning it was disclosed that Mr Rabin has been invited by President Carter to visit Washington early in March.

The invitation will give needed boost to Mr Rabin's prestige, which has been badly affected by recent scandals, coming a few days before his contest with Mr Shimon Peres, the Defence Minister, for the Labour Party leadership. If Mr Peres should win the party's vote next week, it is possible that he will also be invited to Washington.

Mr Vance's mission has caused a split among Arab mayors in the West Bank. The majority have signed a memorandum to him urging an end to the occupation and calling for the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. But some of the hard-liners—including Ramallah's mayor, Mr Karim Khalaf—though they support these views, have refused to sign as a gesture of protest against United States backing of Israel.

Lebanon disappointed with trade pact with Nine

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 16

The European Community today completed the intricate network of trade, aid and cooperation pacts it has been negotiating with Arab states bordering the Mediterranean by initialising an agreement with Lebanon.

Mr Kesroun Labaki, head of the Lebanese delegation, voiced his disappointment at the modest financial aid package offered. A total of 30m units

of account (about £20m) mostly in the form of loans, did not respond to the reconstruction needs of his country, he said. His government would shortly be submitting a request for special emergency aid to help rebuild the economy.

Like similar agreements already signed with Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan and Syria, the pact offers duty-free entry to the Community's market for most industrial goods and raw materials.

Area along Botswana border restricted

Salisbury, Feb 16.—The first military restricted area has been created on Rhodesia's southern border with Botswana, official sources said today.

Although such "no-go" areas have been features of north-eastern Mozambique border areas for some time, the new strip of no-man's-land is the first on the Botswana border.

A 15-mile strip of the Shashi tribal trust land along the Botswana border is affected. The move follows the disappearance into Botswana of 400 black students from the

Maama mission school in south-east Rhodesia. Most of the students have gone to Zambia, apparently to train as guerrillas.

The official sources said the creation of the Shashi no-go area also followed complaints by local residents about guerrilla activity in their area. Any unauthorized person in such an area can be shot if he or she fails to answer a challenge.

Four separate rocket and mortar attacks were launched last night from Mozambique against the Rhodesian border post at Vila Salazar, but there were no casualties, a security

forces communiqué said today. But in other incidents, six people were killed, four of them terrorists.

Lagos: Rhodesian Africans are still sceptical of United States-initiated moves over Rhodesia. Mr Robert Mugabe, of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, said here, "America is still trading with the illegal regime" he said.

"Mercenaries are still being recruited by the rebels from America. We have not seen the plan of the United States. Until we see it, we will not know what they have in stock."—Agence France-Presse.

ria in Schleswig-Holstein over nuclear plant

ing up for a 'civil war weekend'

van der Vat
16

Germany appears this s succumbing to one e bouts of hysteria all the more remark- n seen against the d of the national dely conduct.

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demonstrations at the been marked by a out and ugly confron- tween a tiny minority sstrators and massie ords. Non-violent

inevitably got p in some of these d the resulting tele- proved to be powe- ing material for both y majority and the minority in the now and-nuclear protest

Saturday's demon- against the Brokdorf the movement has two. One, set up by nts, is to be held at itself. The other, y the orderly y of nuclear power will take place in the

nearby town of Itzehoe. The militant group, notified as the law requires, to the police as likely to involve up to 10,000 demonstrators, has now been banned on the ground that the authorities fear a breach of the peace. There is every indication that the organizers intend to defy the ban.

Several splinter groups of the fringe left have seen the possibilities from involving themselves with a movement enjoying widespread support. Maoists and Trotskyists have been playing an increasing role and precipitated the split in the movement.

Unidentified intelligence sources in West Germany have been putting it about that the Germans are actively engaged with finance and encouragement in provoking a clash on Saturday between the police and the protesters. But Herr Matthöfer, the federal Research and Technology Minister, has dismissed this out of hand.

The energy on view among the militants would render all outside assistance superfluous. But if the unceasing determination of the militant minority to provoke clashes on Saturday and even sacrifice a few "martyrs" for their cause is disturbed, the preparations are in jeopardy.

Schleswig-Holstein has asked for police reinforcements from several other Länder and the federal government has placed units of the federal border guard at its disposal. The attitude of some news-

papers is less than helpful and features frequent use of phrase "civil war" and its derivatives. The normally staid Handelsblatt, the Düsseldorf financial newspaper, carries an article on its front page today, for example, headed, "The state faces a trial of strength—wreckers arm to break the peace." The opening sentence reads: "Civil war threatens in Brokdorf on the Lower Elbe this coming Saturday."

After summarizing the known plans of the militants, the paper goes on to quote "a member of the Bonn Government" as saying: "They want death."

Die Welt of Bonn carries a question and answer interview with the coastal region commander of the border guard on its front page today. The phrasing of the opening question speaks for itself: "The Schleswig-Holstein Land Government expects conditions approximating to civil war at Brokdorf on Saturday. Do you share these fears?" The commander is quoted as saying that he does.

There have been many other examples of this attitude over the past fortnight, more than enough to support the contention that large elements of authority and the press have been affected by hysteria.

Against the rising tide of alarmism must be set the fact that the Germans love to talk themselves into a crisis in advance. But the mixture being brewed by both sides at Brokdorf is explosively unstable and needs only a single match to set it off.

In Brief

New Soviet map of the Moon

Moscow, Feb 16.—Soviet cartographers have compiled a new large-scale map of the far side of the Moon from photographs taken by a space exploration station, Tass reported.

Detailed pictures taken by the Zond 8 craft, about 685 miles from the "dark side" of the Moon, have made it possible to chart the geological and morphological features of lunar seas and continents, it said.—Reuter.

Nato chief's denial

Reims, Germany, Feb 16.—General Haig, Nato Supreme Commander in Europe, has dismissed Western reports that Warsaw Pact forces could swamp West Germany and reach the Rhine within 48 hours.

Falklands greeting

Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, Feb 16.—Mr Rowlands, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, has arrived here to discuss the colony's future. He was greeted by a crowd chanting "We want to stay British".

Emergency landing

Istanbul, Feb 16.—A British Airways airliner from London, bound for Bahrain with 100 passengers on board, made an emergency landing here after developing engine trouble.

Sex photographs case

Los Angeles, Feb 16.—Henry Wynberg, aged 42, a former friend of Elizabeth Taylor, has pleaded not guilty to being involved in taking sex photographs of four schoolgirls.

National anthem vote

Canberra, Feb 16.—Australians will vote in May for their choice of national anthem between "God Save the Queen", "Advance Australia Fair", "Waltzing Matilda" and "Song of Australia".

Cash settlement hope

Washington, Feb 16.—The United States has received indirect word that Peking is willing to discuss the problem of outstanding financial claims between the two countries.

President's slanderer

Seoul, Feb 16.—Mr Kang Moon Bong, a former member of the Korean National Assembly, has been jailed for 10 years for graft and slander against President Park Chung Hee.

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afi strike stumps the Germans

Our Own Correspondent
16

reconnaissance of the ies of an all-British dispute in the heart Rhine-Westphalia has i the West German bow out in favour of rmy redcaps.

onse to complaints of sstruction by pickets iaafi's main depot in police visited the volve times to warn rganizers from the Association of Scler- hical and Managerial (ASTMS) of the West law on picketing.

broadly the same as aw, allowing peaceful n but not obstruction, a certain amount of misunderstanding the oney general. He re-

lieved them of a potentially delicate problem by invoking Nato agreements on the stationing of allied forces in West Germany, which enabled him to pass on the duty of preserving order to the British military police. There have been no noteworthy incidents.

The strike by some Naafi shop and club managers has been going on for three weeks. It was set off by the dismissal of Mr Bill Ingram, a club manager who is also the secretary of the coordinating committee of ASTMS for Naafi in West Germany.

A Naafi spokesman said he had been discharged for alleged inability to maintain harmonious relations with his wife. Mr Ingram and his wife ran the junior ranks' club at a barracks in Soest.

But the Ingram case is only

the outermost layer of this particular onion. ASTMS is also campaigning for official recognition of its right to represent Naafi shop and club managers in West Germany as well as for Mr Ingram's reinstatement.

Nor is even the whole story. Mr Terry Comerford, an ASTMS organizer based in London who was in West Germany this week to investigate, complained of unofficial social facilities set up by soldiers in "opposition" to Naafi clubs.

Mr Comerford said that although Naafi had a virtual monopoly of shop and club facilities for British troops, these "splitter club" were taking money away from Naafi clubs. Since managers' salaries were partly dependent on turnover achieved, ASTMS members' pay was being affected adversely.

primary health care in
would have major impact
the staff concerned and
be embarked on only
widest possible consultation.
The Department of

Rees answers Labour critics of his decision to make deportation orders

going in this country. The Minister of the Interior is not a free society, can deport someone just like that. Perhaps MPs on the left should understand that.

Mr Rees—It is a unique thing for people who are visiting the country. That is the case. It needs to be handled fairly but the Government has the power it puts in the hands of the Home Secretary. I carried out the law as it is. It had to be me, otherwise I took the right decision.

Mr Ronald Thomas (Bristol North-West, Lab)—The zealous statement Mr Rees read out is typical of the statements one reads about the situation in other countries when they mete out punishment.

Mr Rees—It might be reminiscent of totalitarian countries if I were, but this is not a free society. In my view I disagreed and departing from the United Kingdom does not mean that you are not a citizen. But there is no power for me to do that. I am dealing with the problem of people who are visiting this country. They can come here as visitors.

I have a process where there is "conductive" to the public good. There is a "conductive" to the public good" with regard to Mr Thorsen who arrived the other day. This is conducive to the public good, security and stability. It is not at all with totalitarian countries.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lynton, C)—While some of the things Mr Rees said will be expressed by well-meaning people he can expect in the next few days to hear those who shout at him and tell him that he is not to those who shouted loudest when Lord Home expelled 105 Russian spies back to Russia.

Mr Rees—I will say again I took the decision to release somebody from jail. The comments made then in the House made me out to be something of a flaming radical. Perhaps I was, but I am a flaming reactionary. You pay your money and you take your choice.

Mr Lyon later unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate. He said this was the first contested deportation case since these procedures were introduced in 1971 and there was great concern about the way in which they were operated in the case. The House should consider whether the procedures had been operated properly.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on standards of living in the South West. Motion on British Railways: Increase of Compensation Limits Order.

House of Lords

Today at 3.00: Turin (Intergovernmental Conference on the Environment) on EEC development. Debate on the Environment: The Environment and the Space Heating. Motion on Northern Ireland: The Environment and the Environment on criminal damage.

IRA in amnesty

dispersal prisons and each dispersal prison has its share of terrorists.

The aims of the dispersal system are the secure containment of the prisoners, the raising of the standard of living and maintenance of a humane and purposeful community within a very secure perimeter.

Thus the terrorists have sought to obtain special privileges such as wearing their own clothes or their poppies from work claiming they are political prisoners.¹ We do not recognize that status and we will continue to reject any claims to it.

Many of the terrorists have committed offences against prison discipline including mutiny and assaults on prison staff for which they have been punished.

Some of them have sought to gain their own ends by going on hunger strike, making demonstrations and by causing disturbances at visits. Some have used even more objectionable provocations such as the throwing of urine over prison staff in order to provoke prison staff.

This harassment of prison staff has led to the normal allegations of ill-treatment followed by refusals to cooperate in any investigation of the complaints.

The Government of I.R.A. is deliberately setting about a campaign in our prisons to gather support for its argument that its adherents are different from other prisoners and that their acts of terrorism are justified because they are politically motivated.

The view of the Government is clear. These men and women have been convicted and sentenced by a court of law for their crimes. They will serve their sentences in accordance with the law.

Misbehaviour while doing so will continue to be dealt with firmly but fairly under the appropriate Prison Rules. There will be no amnesty.

more sensibly and in a more purposeful and helpful way to tackle what are revealed to be serious problems of our society.

Mr Michael Heseltine, chief Oppo-

sition spokesman on the environment. [Helen, C]—In talking about the depletion of natural resources in the inner city centres, he is missing the point. Cities grow because there is a powerful economic incentive to do so.

The more the state has encroached, the more the planner has lost sight of the fact that cities have proliferated, so the economic and social attractiveness of the inner cities has increased.

Until he recognizes that there are enough severe restraints on the public sector and therefore it is the private sector that has to have to be given incentives to go back into the inner city areas, he is not going to realize the changes in public attitudes necessary to restore strength to our cities.

Mr Shorrocks: That is too partial a view of what has happened in inner cities. Local authorities in inner city areas have given, for the greater part of the postwar period, absolute priority to housing and tended perhaps not so much to consider the needs of employment and public services in firms in their areas. That I accept.

The inner cities have until recently not had that extra increase in resources for dealing with their problems. They have now been getting it since we changed the needs assessment of the rate support grant in 1974.

risk bring
n for injure



been evident at the island's innings when

[illegible][illegible]

the worth the lead they
18th minute, Laurie
the right, came in
line with a dazzling
work and Stone, who
is on as a substitute,
able pushing in his
ass. Loughborough,

then began to flow, showing assurance level from a short rest on half time. Two hand stopping having decided to use his third occasion and ball to the left for a superb shot and.

at for Angus hinders 1 title challenge

jets Correspondent : Howard Angus at al tennis is a rarity, ened for the second in the amateur les championship at yesterday. Last year strained shoulder, he n Penn. This time plays his first challenge match for the world title against William Surtree, the holder, in Chicago. Between now and then he has no further match play and can only hope that, with practice, his rhythm and timing will return. He is a player who relies on mobility, speed of foot and a powerful rather than classic

Hue Williams did a thoroughly competent job, striking the ball cleanly and low, serving especially well into the forehand court and hitting a lot of winners. He weathered squalls in the second and third games in which Angus, at 11-10 and 8-6 respectively, tried to keep the

well. "Clumsy" was used and that well Angus's play, which machine out of tune. "My game has lost" He added that his has recently been did not bother him session. "The significance of all this is

over two weeks Angus K. Gracey. 15—5, 16—7, 17—12.

Night Nurse will be on duty at Leopardstown

[illegible]

Southwell programme

[illegible][illegible]

127-120	3012-20	San Marco	F. Duran	5-0-7	J. Cleveland
127-121	3012-21	Wilford	W. Galt	5-0-7	D. Dickerson
127-122	3012-22	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-123	3012-23	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-124	3012-24	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-125	3012-25	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-126	3012-26	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-127	3012-27	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-128	3012-28	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-129	3012-29	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-130	3012-30	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-131	3012-31	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-132	3012-32	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-133	3012-33	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-134	3012-34	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-135	3012-35	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-136	3012-36	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-137	3012-37	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-138	3012-38	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-139	3012-39	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-140	3012-40	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-141	3012-41	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-142	3012-42	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-143	3012-43	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-144	3012-44	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-145	3012-45	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-146	3012-46	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-147	3012-47	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-148	3012-48	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-149	3012-49	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-150	3012-50	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-151	3012-51	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-152	3012-52	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-153	3012-53	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-154	3012-54	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-155	3012-55	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-156	3012-56	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-157	3012-57	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-158	3012-58	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-159	3012-59	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-160	3012-60	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-161	3012-61	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-162	3012-62	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-163	3012-63	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-164	3012-64	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-165	3012-65	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-166	3012-66	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-167	3012-67	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-168	3012-68	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-169	3012-69	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-170	3012-70	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-171	3012-71	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-172	3012-72	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-173	3012-73	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-174	3012-74	W. Galt	W. Galt	5-0-7	W. Galt
127-175	3012-75				

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Fashion from Israel

by Prudence Glynn

The six-point star treatment

I am opposed to roaring noises in my hotel bedroom. Whether they emanate from escaped circus acts in the corridor, trucks outside, aeroplanes above, or shouters and snorers next door, I feign or experience *nuits blanches* and send for the management. So why is it that when the sounds are made by nature, not man, I find them entirely delightful and most soporific? Day and night the waves pounded up the beach outside my Hilton balcony. Daily I felt more alert, nightly more relaxed. I suppose it is just human nature, or maybe moving house.

But then I remember feeling remarkably well the last time I came to Israel, six years ago, and if I felt even better last week it may have something to do with the extraordinary progress the country has made with its textile industry in the directions I feel are right. The contribution made by Jewish people to the fashion industry all over the world is a fact of history; on my earlier visit my concern was to see whether this same people could generate enough creative individuality and authority in style when extrapolated from the heady environment of New York, or Paris, or London, or Italy, and produce something in the vacuum of their own state which would make their fashion fairs an essential for the buyers' overcrowded schedules. No new industry should be pegged to price alone in an increasingly sophisticated and discriminating market; nor should it expect to survive on emotional or politically supportive orders.



A magnificent suit by Beged-Or in matching suede and what they call "naked" ie, minimum treated, leather. Honey coloured, the skirt is suede, the blouse leather with suede patches. Beged-Or clothes are widely available in this country.

Photographs by Harry Kerr

Six years ago there seemed to me to be two distinct but converging streams which Israel should be following in her textile/fashion world. The first was a solid, quality orientated, price conscious (but not overbearing) so efficient mass market production side which would take the fastest advantage of Israel's greatest skills, her superb technical aptitudes and immediate prowess. The second was the development of a strong individuality in styling, which not only gives fun to the shows and separates the magic of fashion from the sheer machinery, but which also appeared to me to be well within the grasp of a people so highly individualistic.

Copying, by its very nature, is always going to be able to be done cheaply by someone else without the social commitments and long-term investment which a modern country must have. There is always a temptation to build a textile industry on the past, if for no better reason than that the fabrication of clothes and cloth go back to the fig leaf. (One of the few credits Freud gave to women was the invention of knitting and weaving, though his motives were, as always, polemically anti-feminist.)

Bringing an antique industry into the twenty-first century may prove to be Israel's contribution to an aspect of our day to day life which is in my mind a crucial reflection of society. It is certainly a crucial aspect of Israel's economic survival. Her fashion and textile countries, and export to more than thirty countries, as in the case of such famous firms as Goxa who make swimwear, and Beged-Or, unsurpassed for leathers and suedes, to even more. West Germany is the number one customer now, which says plenty for her Israeli efficiency and style since the Germans have plenty of efficiency at home. The loyal old United States ranks second, then comes Britain, Holland and France. The major buying power from the United Kingdom is Marks and Spencer, and so far as I could see from the lists, from the Benetton, C and A, again, a good indication that Israel can hit a combination of trend and price-plus-quality. The REC is the big new market, with import duties falling to zero in July of this year.



Another famous Israeli house which combines consistent quality with understated elegance is Aled. This evening dress is in Camembert coloured jersey discreetly trimmed with a muted gold edging.

A house with considerable imagination and flair is Gabi Models. Their colours and prints for knitwear are strong, and the proportions of the ultra narrow pants and bloused tops is right.

It is of course essential that she should. Exports, founded on the maximization of her manual skills and technological power, are the life blood of a country with massive commitments to security, welfare and aid from abroad. Imports are highly taxed (I personally see this as a hopeful sign in design areas) exports vital in the battle for a better, indeed a continuing life. The temptation must always be to play safe, become a sound counsellor, the fashion world that safety is short bought; even if figures do run to the billion mark and the industry ranks only behind diamond polishing and citrus fruit handling in importance.

The theme of last week's Israeli fashion manifestation was very much that quality counts. The fashion world that safety is short bought; even if figures do run to the billion mark and the industry ranks only behind diamond polishing and citrus fruit handling in importance.

The theme of last week's Israeli fashion manifestation was very much that quality counts. The fashion world that safety is short bought; even if figures do run to the billion mark and the industry ranks only behind diamond polishing and citrus fruit handling in importance.

The advantages that Shenkar has are in its direct dealings with industry, with its formal training in all sorts of aspects of fashion—not just making pretty pictures—but management and styling, and merchandising, too, and cutting and grading and selling.

Its disadvantages I feel are too close a link with the industry, which whilst it calculates a real knowledge of current needs alas so often lacking in our own art college products—tends to militate against radical innovation and that iconoclasm which is the lifeblood of creativity. Certainly, Israeli students get into industry, which is more than many of them do here, but it is not too cosy or too predetermined a relationship? Then the formality of the

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Sir Harold v 'Joe': is it really a question of a wrong kind of loyalty?

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LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT

ow seems certain that Mr. and Mrs. Crossland will not be able to do his work as Foreign Secretary. He is a major loss to the Government. Although he is only Foreign Secretary for a short time, his high intelligence and growing mastery of the subject matter were winning him respect. It was in that respect that he should transfer an Exchequer later in the year. We would be doubtful of his economic policy in the present situation, but his respect for the subject matter has been already long.

There is also a great loss to the Labour Party. He did not take up every day that he was given to the party of the moderate and traditional. With the return of Mr. Crossland and his inside a few months, the Government have lost two of its major figures of Mr. Crossland's personal team. It is inevitable that the Prime Minister should appoint a new Secretary quite soon, though he is rightly concerned with the Crossland family. The decision will be whether to let Mr. Bailey now, or to let some other interim government allow Mr. Bailey to negotiate with the Labour Party and produce his Budget. The interim arrangement is possible, but the more so David Owen has been a success as Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

The real problem is what is best for the Exchequer. Very tempering leave Mr. Bailey to round out the work he has been doing. On the other hand, it would mean that the Chancellor would inherit a

Budget, and negotiations for an incomes policy, on which he would not have worked. It is certainly important that there should be a strong Foreign Secretary to act in Europe as President of the Council of Ministers, and it is also desirable that a new Chancellor should be acting on his own decisions rather than Mr. Healey. There are several possible Chancellors: Mr. Dell, Mr. Shore, Mr. Varley, Mr. Merlyn Rees and Mrs. Shirley Williams all have a claim; there may be others.

A Chancellor has to satisfy a number of different and difficult audiences. He has to be able to maintain the Treasury position in the Cabinet, and in official Whitehall. He has to keep the confidence of the business community both at home and abroad. He has to be able to work with the trade unions. He has to have influence in the Labour Party, particularly in Parliament, and he has to be able to generate support for the Labour Party in the country. Some of the possible Chancellors are obviously stronger with some audiences than with others.

Mr. Dell, for instance, would command the confidence of the business community and of senior officials in Whitehall; he would be good for sterling and he might be applauded by *The Times*, but his confidence in his position in the Labour Party is stronger enough. Mr. Varley is stronger in the Labour Party, and acceptable in most areas, but he has limited experience of the subject matter and might not be technically convincing in the Cabinet or in the House of Commons.

Mr. Shore is a much better Minister than people think, but he would not be personally reassuring to the general public

and his left wing reputation would not be reassuring to the business community. Mr. Merlyn Rees has the advantage of having the personal confidence of the Prime Minister; he is a good and able man, but perhaps without that extra quality of intellectual initiative which a strong Chancellor requires. In any case he has only recently moved to the Home Office.

Mrs. Shirley Williams has also moved recently, to the Ministry of Education, and the Labour Government have had too many Ministers of Education in too short a time. She would be well received by all the major constituencies to which a Labour Chancellor has to appeal except for the left wing of the Labour Party; even there she is liked though there is disagreement with her views. She has a good intellectual grasp of economic issues. If the Prime Minister were thinking in electoral terms the appointment of Mrs. Williams might give him a Chancellor with strong appeal to the electorate, counterbalancing to some extent the loyalty many women voters feel for Mrs. Thatcher.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Prime Minister is at present thinking in electoral terms, and he may well be inclined to play the safe card. The safe card would be Mr. Merlyn Rees; a somewhat less safe card would be Mr. Varley.

It is sad that these considerations should have to intrude into a period when the whole country, and particularly its close colleagues, are thinking with such sympathy and sadness about Mr. Crossland in his severe illness. There is universal sympathy for him and for Mrs. Crossland, who had made with her husband one of the strongest and most heartwarming of political marriages.

'PRIVILEGE AND NOT A RIGHT

ome Secretary's decision to deprive a man of his liberty is a decision which it may sometimes be reasonable to take on grounds that are less exacting than would satisfy a court. There is also the consideration that if any nation is to preserve its own security it cannot always supply in detail the reasons why it suspects an alien of undermining it, either to the person himself or to the general public. That is especially true in an age when urban terrorism is becoming an increasingly familiar and dangerous phenomenon. Any society is entitled to protect itself against a threat which is thought to be posed by an alien in its midst—not by persecuting him but by requiring him to leave if necessary.

This means that Ministers should have a degree of administrative discretion in such matters. Whether it is exercised appropriately in particular instances one cannot be sure without knowing the facts. But from what has been stated in these cases there is no indication that it has been used unreasonably. If an alien becomes involved at all with the security forces of another power he is inevitably running the risk of making himself unwelcome. But if Ministers must have discretion, should that discretion be unfettered? That is a more difficult question. There is always the danger of abuse, and it was as a safeguard against that that the present appeals procedure was set up.

But there is the considerable risk of creating more grievances than are settled by importing a quasi-judicial arrangement into a discretionary system. The person concerned may feel that he is taking part in a charade.

There are two objections to the present appeals procedure in security cases. The first is that there is no requirement that the judgment of the Home Office advisory committee should be made public. In this case it has not been officially disclosed and it seems there is no intention of doing so. That is wrong. Even though the findings are only advisory they should be made known. Secondly, the onus is placed too much on the representations made by the person in danger of deportation, which is bound to be unsatisfactory when he may not know the precise charges against him.

It would be much better for the advisory committee to have the obligation to satisfy itself on two grounds: that the Home Secretary has acted in good faith and that the exercise of his discretion has not been unreasonable. That would provide some check against the arbitrary use of administrative power without encouraging the pretence that this is in any sense a court or quasi-court. That would go some way to meet a justifiable sense of unease, but it will never be possible to avoid criticism whenever this power is used. In a country that values the rule of law that is itself a useful safeguard.

SOMETIMES IT IS RIGHT TO BEHAVE BADLY

desire of Britain's partners in the EEC to see a devaluation of the green pound is understandable, but it might be better for the moment. It is understandable because it is illogical that our currency should be assumed to have an exchange rate, some 10 per cent higher than that which would obtain in the free market, which would only be a calculation of the Agricultural Policy.

At the moment, the arguments for continuing to resist a devaluation of the pound are the intellectual incomes, and this is just as true of a Community as a whole as for the special national interest of the United Kingdom. It is a battle against inflation, and it is of vital concern to every unitary country.

It will be made a little difficult this year by the increase in food prices, which are necessary under the terms of the Community. These, which will bring British prices in line with those for Community as a whole, are to add two per cent to prices, a heavy enough burden for consumers to bear. It is, however, it seems they will have to pay more.

The Commission is proposing another increase in farm prices this year, which will add further to costs in Britain. To devalue the green pound would push up food prices still further, and would make considerably harder the task of the Government in trying to bring about the kind of price stability which is necessary to ensure that existing will be strong in the future.

That is the short-term argument for maintaining the green pound at its present rate. There is, however, a more long-term argument which is even stronger. Since the CAP was formulated, its defects have been apparent to all informed commentators. It encourages the build-up of surplus production, it is failed to give sufficient impetus to the much-needed reform of the structure of farming in Europe, and it has not achieved its social goal of guaranteeing a high standard of living to small farmers.

These defects have often been discussed and the need for action to solve them has commanded widespread assent. There has not, however, been the kind of concrete action needed to bring about changes. Those who do well out of the system have found their sufficed to say no to the idea of change for it to be put off for another year.

That ought not to be allowed to happen for another year, but it may well be. The existence of the absurdities of the present system of currency arrangements does, however, provide those in favour of reform with both a bargaining counter and an intellectual framework for arguing their case.

It is a bargaining counter because Britain, as the country which has most to gain from reform of the system, is also the country which is currently doing best from the subsidies being paid out as monetary compensation amount. The £500m or so which we receive each year ought to be a warning to some of our partners that the policy is now so much of a lottery that it is increasingly difficult to be sure who will end up net beneficiaries. If we are to give up this compensation we ought to get something in return.

It is a help in the intellectual debate because it shows up the inadequacy of a system in which a "common market" is preserved by erecting barriers between countries. The creation of the Common Agricultural Policy was a milestone in the building of the EEC, its reform will be another. That reform will be brought closer by the British Government standing firm on the parity of the green pound.

Publication poll

Mrs. Winifred M. Ewing, MP for Nairn (Scottish Labour), has referred to the Common Market in the House of Commons. She said that one third of those who voted against it. The result was said to be an overwhelming victory for the Common Market.

published in my columns earlier this week (*The Times*, February 11) showed two sets of votes down voting for the devolution. This was published in the newspaper and throughout the media as "One in three Scots vote against devolution".

Moreover you do not inform your readers that the MP (according to the same poll) is now the most

popular in Scotland. Our support is steadily increasing month by month because time is on our side. A majority of the under-35s support my party. They know that independence and an independent Scotland will give them and their children a glittering future under a fair and compassionate SNP government.

Yours for Scotland,
WINNIE EWING,
House of Commons.

High cost of rail commuting

From the Chairman of British Railways Board

The letters from Mr. H. C. Le Neve Foster and Mr. E. C. Hallett (February 15) go right to the heart of the problem of rail commuting in London and the South East. The Government's Green Paper on transport states that the Government wished to see the level of support for railways in this sector eliminated for outer suburban services and held level for inner London services. This means a substantial reduction year by year in the level of support now given to services in London and the South East.

In our response to the Green Paper (*An Opportunity for Change*), we outlined the means by which this financial objective could be met. Productivity and "good housekeeping" can certainly play a part in containing support costs, but because of the very high cost nature of the peak services into and out of London, the only way that the Government's financial target can be fully achieved is by a policy of annual "real" fares increases for peak travel above the level of inflation for at least the next four to five years. This real increase will need to be of the order of 71 per cent per year.

Because such a policy will inevitably lead to large numbers of people ceasing to use rail for peak travel and from work—our first estimate that some 60,000 people per day will cease to travel—we believe that very real social problems are raised for those affected and that, indeed, high alternative costs will be created on the roads to and from work. The switch from rail to road. These are social issues which can only be weighed by Government. We have spelled out quite clearly in *An Opportunity for Change* that the decision to go this way can only be made after full consideration of all the issues. But there has been the time for all of us concerned to explore the far-reaching consequences at stake. This clearly will be one of the most important questions facing the Government in the forthcoming presentation of the White Paper on transport.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PARKER, Chairman,
British Railways Board,
222 Marylebone Road, NW1,
February 15.

Canterbury and Rome

From Mr. David Crane

Sir, I cannot be the only reader stopped in his tracks by the breath-taking arrogance of the Rev. Laurence Bright's reply (February 11) to Mrs. Eusdale's letter (February 8). Whatever the new theology he has taught, it has not taught him humility; whatever he has taught him, it has not taught him to preserve and respect the traditional faith of his Church.

I am puzzled to know why he should wish to remain a Catholic, to continue to associate with those of us who, though not burdened with any such beliefs, are Protestant-sounding, and in Jesus' try to be faithful disciples of Christ on earth and hope to be received into the company of saints in heaven.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CRANE,
11 Springfield Avenue,
North End,
Dorset,
February 11.

Colonel Sammy Lohan

From Colonel L. G. Lohan

Sir, Your correspondent, Peter Godfrey (February 10) was off course in saying that I was dismissed from the D-Notice Committee.

Against the wise advice of the Secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants and despite loyal support from friends, I resigned. I was appalled by the reckless destruction of the good will of the D-Notices depended; and I was sickened by the backstage intrigue. In my letter of resignation I said that I had been slandered out of business.

I have been in the superb Treliske Hospital, Truro, or I should have written earlier.

Yours faithfully,
SAMMY LOHAN,
Villa Pendahan,
Penpol,
Devoran,
Truro,
Cornwall,
February 15.

Rockall

From Mr. Seton Gordon

Sir, The new importance of Rockall, that tiny island, rather more than 90 miles beyond lonely St. Kilda, brings back to my memory an exciting day shortly after the end of the Second World War, when with the help of the RAF I joined a Sunderland flying boat in Portree Bay in the Isle of Skye, and two hours later, after a short aerial visit to St. Kilda, found myself looking down upon an island which seemed no larger than a small ship.

As we made our first run over the island many kittiwake gulls flew out from the rock. At that time there was much discussion on whether the great Atlantic waves swept over its summit, 73 feet above the sea, thus preventing any bird from nesting on the island.

We made seven runs over Rockall, and after the first runs very few birds remained on the ledges—but a few gulls would not move, and it was obvious they were brooding on eggs or chicks.

The *Times* published an article of mine at the time under the name "The Lonely Island". A good many years afterwards, my old friend James Riecher, the distinguished writer and ornithologist, was able to make a landing on Rockall, but it was autumn and the nesting season was over.

Britain now claims the rock but it is now of infinitely greater value because of oil and Elre is asserting her claim to Rockall and its surrounding seas.

I am, etc.,
SETON GORDON,
Upper Duntulim, Isle of Skye.

Parole and public opinion

From Lord Hunt

Sir, In his article of today's date (February 15), Mr. Bernard Levin has entered the lists in the predictable furor over the release on parole of Anna Mendelson, in defence of the Home Secretary's decision. I have great confidence in the experience and judgment of the current Parole Board under Sir Louis Petch, guided by criteria which have stood the test of nine years, in making decisions to parole thousands of prisoners since 1968. I therefore respect the decision of the Board's recommendation in this case.

But Mr. Levin goes on to say: "public horror at their crimes should play a part in parole decisions, though I fear it does". Believing this opinion to be capable of creating misapprehension, I would like to comment on it. It is right that there should be a sense of public outrage when a crime is committed, such as those in which Miss Mendelson took part. It may not be right to extend this sense of outrage to a decision to vary the sentence on the offender to conditional release under supervision at a certain point in time; but it is certainly proper that the Parole Board and the Home Secretary should take that possible reaction fully into account before granting parole. To ignore it would be to risk losing public confidence in the parole process, and to create pressures for its restriction as an important agent in promoting a more enlightened and effective penal system.

This is an area in which public opinion bearing on a major political decision and, more importantly, a future public interest, must be placed in the balance against that of an individual offender.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords,
February 15.

From Mr. J. Maxwell Brownjohn

Sir, Wise or not, the release of Miss Mendelson after serving so small a proportion of her sentence raises a simple but psychologically important point. Our penal system would seem less nonsensical to the general public were sentences to be pitched lower and the time deducted from them by way of parole or remission reduced to a proportion which, while still providing an incentive to reform and good behaviour, bore some reasonable relationship to the term originally imposed.

I venture to say that, had Miss Mendelson been sentenced to six years' imprisonment, and paroled after serving four-and-a-half, or 75 per cent of her term, few voices would now be raised in dissent.

Yours faithfully,
J. MAXWELL BROWNJOHN,
Orchard House,
Marshall,
Sturminster Newton,
Dorset,
February 15.

From Sir Anthony Meyer, MP for Fins, West (Conservative)

Sir, The Parole Board may well be right to recommend that Miss Anna Mendelson be set free, though neither Parliament nor public has been given any evidence on which to judge a case which is so important. Mr. Brynmor Jones on February 14. But, in defending the Home Secretary's decision to accept the Parole Board's recommendation, Mr. Bernard Levin has missed the vital issue. Never once, in his article on

The inner city

From Mr. Nicholas Falk

Sir, Peter Shore's statement at the Bristol conference on the inner city (The *Times*, February 10) reveals that the needs of our cities have at long last become causes for national concern. The question now arises of what value to place on inner areas, where most of the problems are concentrated.

So long as we talk in terms of needs and problems, we will make little progress. A more constructive approach is to look at the inner city as a set of opportunities and resources. The key question is then: how can the resources from being fully utilized?

The most remarkable thing about most inner areas is the waste of the very resources they need for their recovery. For example, while space is a precious commodity, many parts of London roughly one in three factories stands idle. Redevelopment continues to eliminate residential and working communities though acres of wasteland remain unused.

If we ask why these opportunities are not taken up, three blockages stand out. The first is that planning tends to focus on achieving a desirable end state, built to the highest standards, and thus neglects opportunities for making immediate improvements. The second is that large institutions, both private and public, which dominate much of our lives, tend to operate through policies and procedures which are both inflexible and hard to coordinate. The third is that the market price tends to be based on the highest values ever obtained, and to incorporate a kind of ratchet which stops prices falling until all resources are fully used.

Britain and terrorism

From Mr. Graham Zelikoff

Sir, It is all very well for the British Government to adopt a righteous attitude over Ireland's failure to sign the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Whether the constitutional obstacle is the genuine reason or not, at least Ireland is being open in her refusal to sign. Britain, however, signed with alacrity but ratification must await amendment to the Extradition Act 1870 and the Backing of Warrants (Republic of Ireland) Act 1965. Until there is some firm evidence that amending legislation is imminent, our signature is meaningless, and we are in no position to assume superior airs.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM ZELIKOFF,
Faculty of Laws,
Queen Mary College,
University of London,
Mile End Road, E1.

Higher fees for foreign students

From Mr. Roger Alford

Sir, The Vice-Chancellor of the University of York (February 15) quotes the increase in university tuition fees as being of the "massive" size of +56 to +312 per cent. These increases are less dramatic when we remember that the full cost of providing university tuition for a student is perhaps in the region of £2,000 per annum and upwards (and I am well enough aware of the difficulties in establishing any precise figures). The fee increases can then be seen to represent a fairly small reduction in the subsidy to overseas undergraduates of 15 per cent or less, and to overseas postgraduates of 25 per cent or less. Even after these reductions the subsidies still represent a substantial annual gift from United Kingdom taxpayers to overseas students.

The Vice-Chancellor's letter shows how an unrealistic level of fees leads to unrealistic attitudes. Another example is the claim by some overseas students that there should be no discrimination in fees between United Kingdom and overseas students; but if these fees are not at an economic level, non-discrimination between students means marked discrimination between United Kingdom and overseas taxpayers, something overseas students do not seem to feel so strongly about. The United Kingdom taxpayer is under no duty to give these large subsidies, particularly to largely self-sufficient students, and in my judgment he is becoming increasingly unwilling to accept this expensive and often thankless burden.

Yours, etc.,
ROGER ALFORD,
Cassell Reader in Economics,
The Law School of Economics
and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2,
February 15.

From Professor R. A. Weale

Sir, The letter on student fees by the Vice-Chancellor of York (February 15) re-emphasizes that no rational discussion appears to have taken place on the relative costs of domestic and visiting students respectively.

Admittedly, the problem is bedevilled by the xenophobia that raises its ugly head in hard times even in a relatively civilized social fabric. But the fact remains that the economics of education are two groups of parents, with income differences, and equity does not necessarily stand on the equally long legs of similar fees.

Like all education in this country, university education is supported both by rate and tax payers. In general the parents of visiting students make no contribution to this subsidy. It may be argued validly that rate and tax payers should contribute to education as this is a long-term investment, like the proverbial planting of trees. Presumably the parents of visiting students make elsewhere. If visiting students seek their education in this country—either because it is good or cheap or both—then the investment demands in their homes must be correspondingly lower. It seems to me unwise to have the correspondingly saved resources should not be directed to where the investment is made for their benefit.

Where special considerations apply, and if charity can be afforded, there may be a case for avoiding fee differences. Otherwise, however, it could be said that equal fees discriminate against domestic students in general, and the tax payer in particular.

Yours very truly,
R. A. WEALE, Director,
Department of Visual Science,
Institute of Child Psychology,
University of London,
Judd Street, WC1,
February 15.

Literary insularity

From Professor G. W. Ribbens

Sir, Many admirers of Bernard Levin will have been dismayed at the uncharacteristic insularity revealed in his well deserved tribute to the Penguin Classics (February 8, 1977). The remark that "there simply cannot be very many more works to be translated into English which are truly of international fame and appeal" displays astounding arrogance and self satisfaction about the literature of the non-English-speaking world.

Among the works already published which are deemed essential for the library of any civilized man is Galdos's *Fortunata and Jacinta*. Mr. Levin is of course entitled to his view, but fortunately he has not been alone in his opinion against him, including Pamela Hansford Johnson, who has recently (*Times Literary Supplement*, January 21, 1977) given Galdos as choice of the most underrated writer. On the evidence of *Fortunata and The Disinherited*, also recently translated, she concludes that Galdos is "worthy to stand in the first half dozen of European writers of all time".

Yours, etc.,
GEOFFREY RIBBENS,
Head of Department,
School of Hispanic Studies,
Modern Languages Building,
The University of Liverpool,
PO Box 147,
Liverpool.

Keats and claret

From Mr. Reginald Maundling, MP for Chipping Barnet (Conservative)

Sir, Gold Food Guide (your issue February 12), describes Keats as a claret lover. Is this really true?

His taste in wine was always mystified me, since he appeared to favour sparkling red wines, an oddity to say the least. Certainly his draught of vintage was to taste of Provençal song, (he would have warmed to Monsieur Thoulhier). But how about the "beaded bubble, winking at the brim and purple stained mouth"? Surely there never has been a sparkling claret, despite the legend about Chateau Carbonneux?

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MAUNDLING,
9 Clunie House,
Hans Place,
February 14.

Letters to the Editor

February 15, does he mention the word deterrence?

Since there is to be no death penalty for terrorist crimes, it is essential to maintain the deterrent effect of a credible prison sentence. Most would-be terrorists believe that, even if they are caught and sentenced, they will serve only a very small part of their sentence. Miss Mendelson's release will confirm them in that belief. Therefore, however much she may have deserved release on personal grounds, she should have been made to serve her full sentence so as to discourage others from blowing innocent people to bits.

I am, etc.,
ANTHONY MEYER,
House of Commons,
February 15.

From Mr. Giles Playfair

Sir, One may agree with Mr. Levin (February 15) that Miss Mendelson is most unlikely ever to plant a bomb again.

But one may also wonder whether he saw the interview with the girl's father in the early ITN bulletin. Her father said, in effect, that prison had destroyed his daughter. Was the crushing of her spirit the real reason for releasing her, just as the reason for releasing John Daly the Irish terrorist, was that otherwise he risked death?

The object of imprisonment—at least in the case of political offenders—is certainly not to reform them. It is to break them. But it doesn't invariably succeed in this. Thomas J. Clarke, it may be remembered, served fourteen years penal servitude under nineteenth century conditions that would no longer be tolerated today. Yet he lived to be shot for his part in the Easter Rebellion of 1916.

Can't we really think of, and as importantly won't we afford, a more hopeful and constructive way of responding to terrorism than punitive imprisonment?

I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,
GILES PLAYFAIR,
2 Ramilies Road, W4,
February 15.

From Mr. D. R. Townley

Sir, The release of Miss Anna Mendelson should not be based simply on "The Parole Board exercising its functions wisely, humanely and fruitfully", there are considerations other than that of the individual concerned.

Arguably punishment serves three functions in society: reform, deterrence and, perhaps the most often neglected, reinforcement of social norms (public appeasement). But Mr. Levin (*The Times*, February 15) has seen it right to consider only the first of these relevant. However, failure to take into account the other two can have undesirable consequences—both an increase in crime and longer sentences.

In the first case it is not difficult to imagine a young potential terrorist being paroled after only a few years in prison—and in the second case a frustrated and disillusioned public may lead to a hardening of attitudes and a political demand for even harsher sentencing.

Both of these possible implications should inform any decision by the Home Secretary.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. TOWNLEY,
10 Penrhyn Crescent,
SW14,
February 15.

JCR
Computers & Terminals
200 Marlborough Road, London, NW1

LAING
LOCAL
OR NATIONAL
CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Rider prices and earnings gap underlines social contract strain

By Blake
Correspondent
The following are the index numbers for basic rates of wages for all manual workers in all industries and services and for average earnings of all employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment:

	(1) Hourly rate (Jan 1972 =100)	(2) Average earnings (Jan 1972 =100)	% Change in (2) over 3 months
1976			
Jan	202.1	248.3	15.9
Feb	206.4	250.0	15.6
March	207.9	254.4	10.0
April	210.1	255.0	11.2
May	211.7	259.6	16.3
June	216.6	261.2	11.1
July	218.0	263.1	13.3
Aug	219.1	267.2	12.2
Sept	219.2	268.1	12.0
Oct	219.5	269.0	8.0
Nov	220.7	272.2	7.7
Dec	221.5	277.3	17.9
1977			
Jan p	223.5	n/a	n/a

Figures underline the strain on the social contract which the Government has agreed to maintain. The index shows that while wages have risen by 15.9 per cent since January 1976, average earnings have risen by 17.9 per cent. This gap is due to the fact that the Government has agreed to maintain the social contract, which means that wages should not rise by more than the rate of inflation. The index shows that the rate of inflation has been 15.9 per cent since January 1976, while average earnings have risen by 17.9 per cent. This gap is due to the fact that the Government has agreed to maintain the social contract, which means that wages should not rise by more than the rate of inflation.

so far there are no indications of settlements outside the 41 per cent ceiling for basic rates. However, hourly rates of pay did rise more sharply during January than in preceding months, by 0.9 per cent, though there is again too much about not to read into one month's figures. Thus, the broad picture which emerges is that basic rates of pay are still probably within the guidelines laid down by the Government. The TUC policy, but that earnings are already pushing up against the upper limits of the forecast for them. Average earnings are generally thought to be the better indicator of the way the labour market is moving. One factor which confuses the situation is that it is not clear how far the figures are influenced by the fact that engineering workers this year are settling locally, so that their pay increases are coming into the statistics through the year rather than all at once, as happened under the 56 policy. But the message that getting a new round of pay restraint will be made more difficult in the coming months because of higher than expected inflation will be eating into living standards during this year is very clear.

Insurance Bill eases membership provisions

By Stephen Goodwin
Parliamentary Staff

The Commons standing committee considering the Insurance Bill (Registration) yesterday accepted a re-drafting of perhaps the most controversial aspect of the Bill. In doing so it largely dispelled fears that insurance brokers might become a "closed shop".

Main purpose of the Bill is the registration of insurance brokers, protecting the public by ensuring that the competence and conduct of brokers are sufficiently high and that their financial resources are adequate.

It establishes an Insurance Brokers Registration Council, but there has been disagreement over a clause dealing with qualifications for registration. Now that clause has been removed in favour of more liberal provisions.

Mr John Page, Conservative MP for Harrow, West, the Bill's main sponsor, explained that the re-drafting took account of amendments put down to the old clause and the views of interested bodies.

Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Oggar, and parliamentary consultant in the British Insurance Brokers' Association, said the Bill embodied a dual requirement: to encourage the public to put their insurance affairs into the hands of the people who could truly look after them and to prevent a closed shop.

The whole purpose of the new clause is to introduce a greater degree of elasticity into the criteria as to who can or cannot be described as an insurance broker, but not to introduce such elasticity as to affect standards or the trust by the public.

Mr McCrindle added that the number the net would exclude was no greater in his opinion than the number that should be excluded in the public interest.

Mr Clinton Davis, Under Secretary for Trade, said he wanted to reserve the Government's position. It had assisted Mr Page in producing his draft but time was needed to reflect on whether, having come to a decision about the Bill, it was absolutely right.

Mr Page has enabled people to be given access to the register who are not only employees of insurance companies but also those in other occupations who may have acquired such a title and adequate experience.

Mr Davis said. Mr Page had explained that the new provisions would cover individuals who had gained practical experience of insurance outside the insurance world. For example, they might have been handling clients' insurance business in banks or firms of chartered accountants.

Accountants ready to accept tribunal

By Christopher Wilkins

The Institute of Chartered Accountants has prepared to accept in principle that a statutory body should be set up as the ultimate tribunal for considering complaints brought against accountants.

It is preparing draft proposals for submission to the Cross Committee, which has been set up to review investigatory and disciplinary procedures of the principal British accountancy bodies. Creation of the committee last October followed a series of incidents in which the competence and independence of accountants was called into question.

The proposals have yet to be submitted to the institute's own council, but the broad outlines of a standard investigatory procedure covering complaints have been formulated.

The institute's objective appears to be to preserve a considerable degree of self-supervision while introducing some non-accountant into the process.

It is felt that non-accountants should be involved if the new procedure is to be acceptable to members of the accountancy profession—the institute has an established procedure for taking up complaints where there is a clear case of error on the part of a member.

But it is not equipped to look into cases where questions of poor judgment arise. It is now proposing that an

investigatory body, comprising members of the profession, should be set up to look into such complaints and decide whether a prima facie case of sufficient importance exists to merit further consideration.

If it decides there is no case, the complainant would have the right to appeal to an independent assessor, probably a distinguished lawyer, who would have the power to refer the matter back to the investigatory body with instructions to look into it.

The issue would then go to a new statutory tribunal made up of members of the accountancy profession—the institute would like to see them in a majority—and some outsiders, with a lawyer as chairman.

The task of prosecuting the case would lie with the investigatory body rather than the original complainant, who might be either an aggrieved member of the public or one of the professional accountancy bodies.

It is understood the institute has come round to the principle of a statutory body only with considerable reluctance. It now accepts, however, that a statutory basis would be essential if the tribunal were to have the proper powers to require the production of evidence and the calling of witnesses, without which the body would not be able to function properly.

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Racal sights victory in bid battle for Milgo

By Ronald Pullen

Racal Electronics is slowly moving towards victory in its \$64.25m cliffhanging bid for the American data communications group, Milgo Electronic.

A further \$5,800 Milgo shares were tendered to Racal yesterday, taking acceptances for its \$36-a-share cash offer up to 49.85 per cent, compared with the 47 per cent level the rival suitors, Applied Digital Data Systems, claimed on Monday. Racal has again extended its offer by 24 hours and, unless further extended, it will close at 10 am (New York time) today.

Whether the stalemate between the two sides is finally broken today remains to be seen, but the indications yesterday were that Racal and ADDS were no nearer settling the issue amicably.

The two sides have been locked in combat for the best part of two-and-a-half months. It was last December when Racal announced that it intended to take a 15.5 per cent interest in Milgo, with which it has had a joint marketing and manufacturing company, based in Reading, for eight years, to preempt a bid from ADDS.

Then, after legal action by ADDS to prevent the issue of these new shares, battle was joined in earnest when Racal made a full-scale approach.

During the past month Racal and ADDS have been involved in a bitterly fought auction to gain control of Milgo, with Racal progressively raising its terms from \$26 a share to \$36 and ADDS similarly raising the value of its cash and paper offer.

Within sight of victory and the promise of its dividend-boosting rights issue, Racal moved 12p higher to 275p on the stock market yesterday.

Swiss accused of dumping watch precision parts

By Derek Harris

Recession-hit Swiss watch component makers, who have changed to the production of other precision components, have slashed around 25 per cent of the British market by extensive price-cutting.

Miniature high precision components, usually selling at between 20p to £1.50 per thousand in the trade, are being offered to British manufacturers sometimes at less than the cost of Britain of the basic raw materials, according to the Fasteners and Turned Parts Institute.

The institute is investigating the situation before asking the Department of Trade to treat the Swiss imports as a possible case of dumping. This was stated yesterday by Mr Patrick Doherty, the institute's chairman, who said the evidence so far suggested that the Swiss products were undercutting comparable British products on average by about 25 per cent.

He said: "It seems obvious that, just to keep their businesses ticking over, the many small Swiss component makers (except for one or two major groups, it is a cottage industry) are simply selling at a loss. But this has been going on for nearly 18 months, and if it continues much longer our members are going to be increasingly affected."

There had been increasing competition from foreign component makers elsewhere, he added, but here prices were not artificially out of line.

Chrysler management and unions endorse draft planning agreement

By Clifford Webb

Chrysler management and union representatives yesterday endorsed the final draft of the joint planning agreement which was a condition of the Government's £162m rescue package a year ago.

The draft will now go to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, for approval. It was originally intended that the planning agreement should set out the company's business plan for 1978 and 1979. However, the detailed negotiations necessary to win

union support for every stage of Chrysler's recovery, which was a condition of the Government's £162m rescue package a year ago.

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Shares recovery wipes out Monday's losses

By David Mott

Although most business was crowded into the first hour and a half, shares had another good session on the London stock market yesterday and Monday's losses have been recovered.

The FT 30-share index closed 9.1 ahead at 385.2, making a two-day rise of almost 19 points and leaving it 3.7 ahead of the level at the end of last week.

Dealers said that early trading was a continuation of the previous day's combination of "bear closing and, more importantly, cheap" buying.

Settling's better showing helped sentiment along with shortage of stock which exaggerated price rises.

There was a more restrained showing from gilts, even though most went ahead on sterling and the renewed hope of lower interest rates. Short dines gained up to half a point, medium one-quarter to three-eighths, and the long end of the range was between one-eighth and one-quarter better.

Carter plans may add \$20,000m to deficit

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 16

President Carter plans increased public spending and a higher federal budget deficit for the 1978 fiscal year that starts on October 1, according to informed sources.

The president is completing a large number of detailed changes to the 1978 budget approved last month by Mr Ford, the former President, which envisaged total outlays of \$440,000m (about £258,823m) and a deficit of \$47,000m. President Carter's plans may result in an increase in the estimated deficit of up to \$20,000m.

White House sources said today that the President aimed to complete his budget proposals on Saturday and that Mr Bert Lance, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, planned to announce the proposals on Monday afternoon.

Considerable changes in the Ford programme are proposed. A special book will be published by the Administration early next week to outline these changes. The bulk of the spending increases are likely to centre on public works and social assistance programmes.

Government officials say that the substitution of President Carter's recently announced measures to stimulate the economy for the tax changes proposed by his predecessor will probably lead to a 1978 fiscal year budget deficit of about \$58,000m to \$60,000m, even if all of the other Ford budget proposals are maintained.

Fears that the recent cold weather will severely weaken the prospects of forceful economic recovery may well lead to calls in the Congress for larger public spending than the President is likely to advocate. A series of official economic statistics present a confused picture of the economy's health.

The Department of Agriculture, which said it could see no justification for slowing out airline passengers. It believed such discrimination contravened international law as well as reversing the British position in the International Civil Aviation Organization and the European Civil Aviation Conference.

Opec price accord near
Economic experts from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries are close to reaching a compromise on the two-tier pricing system at their meeting in Vienna, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Sayassah* reported yesterday. However there was no confirmation that Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates would agree to a further 2 per cent price rise in return for a 2 per cent reduction by the other 11 members.

Ministry of US in £30m British diesel expansion

By Townsend

The American Engine, the American diesel manufacturer, announced plans for a British Government investment programme which will create 90 jobs by 1980.

The investment, described as "a boost" to the United States diesel engine industry, involves a major expansion of the Cummins plant in the Midlands, which will double output to 90 heavy-duty diesel engine manufacture a year.

The project was marked by the presence of Alan Williams, Minister at the Department of Industry, and Mr Gregor, Minister of State for British Office, at a press

conference staged by the company in London. Mr Williams said that the investment was a demonstration of confidence and faith in the United Kingdom.

About £18m of the new investment will be spent on machine tools, mostly from British manufacturers, and will qualify for 20 per cent state grants. Further grants from the Scottish Development Agency will cover a proportion of the building costs.

Mr Henry B. Schacht, Cummins' chairman and chief executive, said that when the new plant was in full production, the company's United Kingdom employees, spread over three factories, would represent one-third of the Cummins total world labour force.

Cummins employs 5,700 workers in the United Kingdom, has sales exceeding £76m and exports 74 per cent of its United Kingdom output. Engine output is more than 27,000 units a year and the new factory will boost this to 45,000 a year by 1980.



Mr Schacht: big increase in United Kingdom employees.

Minister hopes for 8pc cut in North Atlantic air fares

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Hopes that air fares across the North Atlantic could be reduced by 8 per cent after the renegotiation of the Bermuda agreement covering services between Britain and the United States were expressed yesterday by Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

Speaking to the transport section of the London Chamber of Commerce, he said there was less deal of consumer dissatisfaction about air transport at the moment. The traveller wanted lower fares, not empty aircraft.

If Britain's proposals were accepted, fares could be reduced by 8 per cent in real terms, while still yielding a reasonable return to the airlines.

The United Kingdom would also receive a fairer share of the benefits from the North Atlantic services: capacity would be related to demand; airlines on both sides would achieve a reasonable profit; and the world would enjoy the benefits of competition, without the waste which had characterised the past.

Britain has told the Americans that it wants to draw up a new Bermuda agreement by June. The next meeting between the two sides is due to take place in London on February 28.

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Britain has told the Americans that it wants to draw up a new Bermuda agreement by June. The next meeting between the two sides is due to take place in London on February 28.

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the markets moved

The Times index: 160.56+2.62
The FT index: 385.2+9.1

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.61	1.56
Austria Sch	36.50	28.50
Belgium Fr	64.75	61.75
Canada \$	1.79	1.74
Denmark Kr	16.38	9.98
Finland Mk	6.79	6.45
France Fr	8.72	8.40
Germany Dm	1.76	1.71
Greece Dr	67.25	64.00
Italy L	157.00	151.00
Japan Yn	305.00	280.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.22
Norway Kr	8.26	8.50
Portugal Esc	58.00	54.50
S Africa Rd	2.14	1.97
Spain Ptas	121.00	117.50
Sweden Kr	7.49	7.14
Switzerland Fr	4.44	4.22
US \$	1.75	1.70
Yugoslavia Dnr	34.75	32.25

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

made further progress. SDR-5 was 1.15641

CEI attacks plan for engineering inquiry

By Derek Harris
The Council of Engineering Institutions—only now putting through some modernization of its structure after two years of argument among its 15 chartered organization members—yesterday attacked the idea of a government inquiry into the engineering profession.

An inquiry is "neither necessary nor desirable," according to Sir Charles Fringle, CEI chairman. He has told the Prime Minister that setting up an inquiry would introduce a further period of uncertainty just as the profession—with the help of the CEI's new structure—was achieving a new unity and stability.

But there is a split within the CEI on the inquiry issue. Two of its most powerful member organizations—the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers—have told the Government they support the idea of an inquiry.

Among other strong voices raised for an inquiry is that of Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers Association.

Whether CEI's opposition to an inquiry will deflect the Government is open to doubt. Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, who had been asked by the Prime Minister to make an early recommendation on what to do about the profession, is believed to have decided in principle to go ahead.

The CEI letter points out that an inquiry, backed by Mr Varley, is already being carried out into professional questions like education and recruitment by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

But the protagonists of a full government inquiry into the profession point out that the British Association inquiry is more limited in its scope and has been tied to a tight schedule.

West German economists point to marked upturn in end-1976 growth

From Peter Norman Bonn, Feb 17

After a period in the doldrums last summer, the West German economy appears to have entered a phase of strong growth towards the end of 1976.

In two separate reports, the West German Federal Bank and the West Berlin economic research institute DIW today spoke of a sharp increase in domestic demand and production in November and December last year.

According to the latest monthly report of the Federal Bank, Germany's real Gross National Product grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6 per cent in the final quarter of last year. Compared with the third quarter, seasonally adjusted GNP was up by 1.5 per cent in real terms in the last three months of last year.

True to form, the Federal Bank was the more circumspect in describing developments. It said the continuation of the recovery in the economy after the summer pause was based primarily on a strong growth in domestic demand for finished products. Alongside private demand for consumer goods—in

particular motor cars—industry was less reserved in its investment purchasing towards the end of the year.

The DIW went further. It said that there was an "extraordinarily strong" revival in investment towards the end of 1976, supporting the view that Germany was beginning a "self-sustaining" recovery in industrial investment. It forecast that real GNP in the first quarter of this year would be about 5 per cent up on a year ago.

Although unemployment reached one and a quarter million at the end of last month, the two reports taken together should reinforce the Bonn Government in its determination not to embark on a policy of general reflation.

The Federal Bank pointed out in its report that because of structural factors, unemployment could be reduced only gradually. Export demand continued to sustain economic activity in West Germany and the stock of foreign orders in hand would appear to guarantee a strong export growth in the coming months.

The Federal Bank's report referred to the marked contrast

between the favourable statistical data and the widespread uncertainty and pessimism in business circles over the past months.

It acknowledged that the continuation of the present "truly positive development" of the economy was hedged with risks associated mainly with the uncertain outlook for the world economy, the fear of excessive wage settlements at home, and doubts as to whether further progress can be achieved this year in cutting back the public sector's borrowing requirement.

For the Federal Bank's economists in Frankfurt, the world economic outlook would appear to be the least problematical cloud on the horizon. Their report claimed that forecasts that the world economy would enter a new period of weakness were based on indicators available up to the beginning of last autumn, and that in the meantime many countries had produced more optimistic forecasts of economic trends.

The bank showed itself to be rather less happy about collective wage bargaining.

Association joins protest over CCA proposals

By Our Financial Staff

Another voice has been added to the growing volume of protest directed at the Current Cost Accounting proposals issued by the Morpeth Committee—chair of the Equipment Leasing Association.

Morpeth's Exposure Draft 18 has suggested, among other things, that leased assets should appear in the balance sheets of lessees rather than the current practice of using an off-balance sheet note.

The proposals were "totally illogical," Mr Stuart Errington, ELA's chairman said yesterday. "It is central to our business, which is ownership, that we provide equipment on a hired basis as a revenue item."

The ELA holds that a lease is a contract under which the lessee has possession and use of a specific asset on payment of specified rental over a period, while the lessor retains ownership.

A chance to represent these views will come later in the year, possibly in May, when the ELA will be represented on an Institute of Chartered Accountants working party headed by Mr Paul Rutteman of the accountancy firm, Young McClelland Moores.

The working party will be issuing two exposure drafts, one on the impact of Morpeth on lessors and the other on lessees.

Objection from clients to Morpeth's proposed treatment of leasing is almost universal, Mr Errington claimed, although British Oxygen International and Dunlop are two notable exceptions and they have already capitalized leased assets, with the present value of rental obligations shown as a liability.

Taking in about 90 per cent of all leasing transactions in the United Kingdom, the ELA purchased £421,000m of new assets for lease to customers in 1976, an increase of 25 per cent on the previous year.

In a state overall investment climate, leasing industry's share of all plant and equipment investment during the year grew from about 5 per cent to 7 per cent.

When we consider that between 60 per cent and 70 per cent of all new capital expenditure is paid for out of retained earnings," Mr Errington added, "then the leasing industry is seen as contributing more than 20 per cent of investment financed from external sources."

The number of contracts written last year fell by a tenth but their value rose.

The ELA's target for leasing's share of total plant and equipment spending this year is 10 per cent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Motivating the managers who motivate the men

From Sir John Read

Sir, The recent report on "Motivation of British Management," published by Opinion Research Centre, has been commented on at some length by a number of contributors to your columns during the past few days.

As well as endorsing much that has been written by your correspondents, I should like to add some further observations.

There can be no doubt that the tasks facing all managers today are greater than ever before. The challenges and pressures have markedly increased. Industry and commerce are highly complex, requiring exceptional dedication and skills if they are to be managed successfully.

There is, too, a mounting groundswell of opinion in favour of change: industrial democracy, while it may be a somewhat vague phrase, nevertheless indicates a stronger desire for employee participation at all levels. And this in itself betokens an even higher demand upon managers to inspire, to motivate and to lead by consent. Such demand is not, of course, confined to the United Kingdom. Indeed, British-based companies with international trading connections are particularly aware of similar trends elsewhere in the world.

In overseas countries, the increasing demand upon managers is properly recognized and commensurately rewarded. This simply has not happened in the United Kingdom, where, during the last three years alone, rewards to managers have declined substantially in real terms, despite the much more onerous requirements placed upon them.

Confidential information and banks

From Mr W. Aspinall

Sir, On February 10 an article appeared following correspondence relating to the National Union of Bank Employees, suggesting that their members were concerned that they were at times concealing tax evasion. NUBE are now suggesting that the whole subject is worthy of public debate.

The Council of Bank Staff Associations (CBSA) is the majority trade union in the English clearing banks, representing 85,000 members, and at no time have we heard from our members that they would wish to pass on confidential information to anyone. Bankers have a professional conduct to maintain and value the relationship with their customers.

The question of public debate does not come into it, the whole subject seems to be in the minds of a minority of union officials. Yours faithfully, WILFRED ASPINALL, General Secretary, Council of Bank Staff Associations, 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1, February 14.

From Mr B. P. D. White
Sir, Messrs Pearson and Barnett (February 8) was indignant at Mr Vose's proposal (February 1) that bank staff should be encouraged to report tax evaders to the Inland Revenue. Burgling, housebreaking, shoplifting, pilfering, mugging, tax evading, etc., etc., are all forms of theft so why in the world reporting anyone responsible to the authorities should be leading to a police state defies the imagination of any law-abiding citizen.

Tax evaders are an increased tax burden to other taxpayers—indeed are TV licence avoiders to the holders. A free country should discourage any form of crime, for freedom without responsibility can only lead to disastrous chaos. Yours faithfully, B. P. D. WHITE, Rosedale, Stanton Drew, Bristol BS18 4EN, February 9.

Efficient use of Britain's fuel resource

From Mr David Crabbe

Sir, Mr Goddard (Feb 16) and Dr McMillan (Feb 16) have taken me to task for content of my letter published on February 2 not my intention to do the electricity versus gas but to try and compare the merits of these fuel context of overall United Kingdom energy requirements conservation effort.

All of our fossil resources, coal included, valuable to squander in the use of the account needs efficient use of energy applications. For example, grade coal would be better in combined heat and schemes, and, in the far manufacturing synthetic gas.

Your correspondents have concentrated, too, on the inefficiency of use and I must admit this approach rather than the efficiency of use. In the domestic there is no doubt that all efficiency of use approaching 70 per cent varying loads, is readily achievable by sensible application, appropriate insulation and regular servicing. It is also true for oil-fired fuel systems. Electric heating achieves better than this.

The answer to energy occurring in the home inefficient appliances is to be replaced by superior equipment. It is a changeover to a more efficient use of energy. Yours sincerely, DAVID CRABBE, Energy Research Group, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6A, February 9.

Small business's 'higher quality of investment'

From Mr David Mitchell, Conservative MP for Basingstoke

Sir, Small businesses are highlighted by David Howell (February 1) in relation to their flexibility and their potential in job creation. There is, however, another factor which could, with advantage, be considered: I refer to the higher quality of investment in the small firms sector.

It is one of the saddest international comparisons that the return on investment and productivity of new equipment in UK industry is, on average, dramatically lower than in its main industrial competitors.

It is just as ludicrous for trade unions to insist on over-manning and consequent low productivity as to smash up machinery and assume that this will lead to more jobs. It is only through competition, production and delivery that jobs can be assured. In the small firm the better understanding of reality—so that better made of available equipment, often no little capital outlay—is needed. In addition, so often, priorities of small firms invest their own money, breeds its own very form of discipline. It is the crucial area of secure the best use of resources, and a firm a special contribution. Yours faithfully, DAVID MITCHELL, Chairman, Conservative Business Bureau, House of Commons, February 9.

From Mr D. J. Foskett
Sir, "How can we get... whose talk is of business... Ecclesiastical... Yours faithfully, D. J. FOSKETT, Librarian, University of London, 11-13 Ridgmount Street, WC1E 7AE, February 9.

The new Estate of the Realm

From Lady Burton of Coventry

Sir, On many occasions over the past 27 years and lately on February 18, 1975, you have been good enough to publish letters from me on the problem of the consumer interest being recognized as an entity in itself—comparable to both sides of industry—with real influence. Starting in the early fifties with textiles and progressing (if that be a true description) through many areas to airlines we have now reached Bullock. May I support the formula put forward by Dr Michael Young on February 5, namely 2X+C, where C stands for consumer. Sir, it is a hard road. In the Lords on February 3 I did speak of making progress inch by inch: the correct terminology today obviously have been centimetre by centimetre.

The consumer estate one of the Estates of the Realm and should be named as such. Is this much to ask of democracy? Yours faithfully, LADY BURTON OF COVENTRY, House of Lords, February 7.

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An unchanged interim ordinary dividend of 4% has been declared, payable on 4th April 1977. In the half year 30th September 1976 turnover was £17,136,258 (£14,431,968) profit £265,055 (£252,635), after depreciation of £233,620.

With rising costs and inflation running at its present level, coupled with the fluctuating value of sterling, the vision trade has many problems, says the Chairman, Mr D. J. Foskett, "I am confident", he says, "that we are committed to make progress and look forward to another good year."

THE THROGMORTON SECURED GROWTH TRUST LIMITED

INTERIM REVENUE STATEMENT
The Board of Directors announce the following unaudited interim revenue figures of company for the six months ended on 31st January, 1977.

	Six months to 31.1.77	Six months to 31.1.76	Year ended 31.1.77
GROSS REVENUE	£1,023,000	£1,075,000	£1,023,000
Less: Administration	177,738	185,663	177,738
Less: Taxation	140,285	124,452	140,285
Unappropriated revenue brought forward	84,912	76,529	173,337
NET REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION	£100,913	£107,704	£204,557
Earnings per share	0.85p	0.77p	1.7p
DIVIDENDS			
Interim 2.45% (1976-2.45%)	61,250	61,250	61,250
Final — (1976-5.65%)	—	—	126,250
COST OF DIVIDENDS	£61,250	£61,250	£187,500
Unappropriated revenue carried forward	£40,663	£46,454	£117,057
NET ASSET VALUE	£11,177	£11,176	£11,177

Based on middle market prices for all securities and deducting the company's debt of £11,177 at middle market price.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today it was resolved that an interim dividend of 2.45% (net 1976-2.45%) be paid on 4th April, 1977, in respect of the year to 31st January, 1977.

UDT pi balance

Grand Main Improvin the ratios

Interest rates Waiting for next move

Director of the... Major-General... Gibbon, who... need of allied... Supreme Head... Powers Europe... He was formed... ment to the EC... number of a... Lord... the S... Liberation Front... It was Lord... the ECO... were a report... the Falkland... The report, while... July, said the... able potential... explored with... or even the parti... Argentines... The Falkland... ison is budget... 20,000 this year... public refer... according to... memo, all but... reformed or promise... Asked where... coming from, Mr... yesterday, Mr... showed in type... think the bulk... been raised by... to exist." The... Bill Hunter Chris... says the subscri... both individual... Amongst previ... Salisbury was... based on public... which folded... Business Diary...

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Bonn approves Iran stake in Krupp

West Germany's Cartel Office yesterday gave conditional approval to Iran's plan to take a 25.01 per cent stake in Fried Krupp GmbH, parent company of the Krupp group. Iran can go ahead with the acquisition, provided Walther and Cie AG, a member of the Krupp group, reduces its influence over EVT Energie und Verfabrenstechnik GmbH, of Stuttgart, in which it holds a one-third stake. The Cartel Office said it was necessary for Krupp to reduce its hold over EVT because of the existing 33.92 per cent stake Iran has in the capital of Deutsche Babcock AG.

Montedison bidding for Siberia project

Montedison is negotiating a major chemical contract with the Soviet Union. Company officials in Milan say an agreement is close. Montedison confirmed yesterday that the negotiations were under way, but declined to give further details. It was understood, however, that the company might participate in a contract to build a huge petrochemical plant in Siberia.

Stock Exchange Prices

Another strong session

Account Days: Dealings Began, Feb 14. Dealings End, Feb 25. \S Contango Day, Feb 28. Settlement Day, March 8.
 \S Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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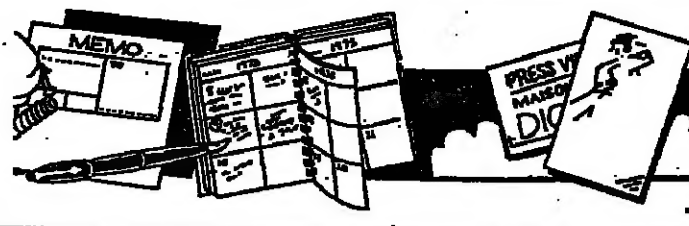
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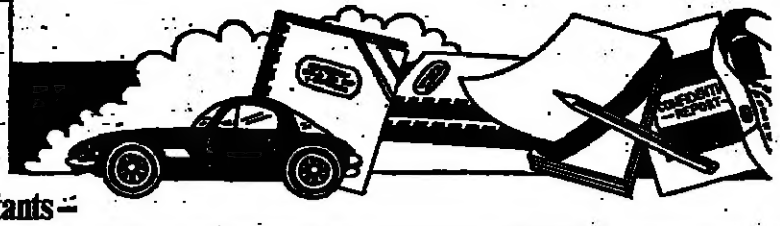
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on page 24

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283 2146 (The Executive Secretarial Consultants) More La creme on page 24

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

has published in the Official Journal of the European Communities of 9 February, 1977 (No. C/32), a notice of open competition No. PE/71/C for the recruitment of

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Copies of the Official Journal—containing details and conditions of entry to this competition, the nature of the tests, the rates of pay and conditions of service and an application form—may be obtained

—either from the Information Office of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W8

—or directly from the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, Recruitment Section, POB 1601 LUXEMBOURG. IMPORTANT: Orders must specify the correct Journal number.

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Salary to suit. Professional practice. Applications in confidence to: Robert Woodson, Grindley and Son, 60-61 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2N 5DS.

RECEPTIONIST

for a busy and expanding company. The successful applicant will be able to deal with a wide range of duties and will be able to work on her own initiative. Salary £3,500 + p.a. negotiable. Ring 01-839 5070

FEATURE FILM PRODUCER

good young Secretary. Good speed essential. Car driver preferred. Salary £3,000 negotiable. Please ring 01-433 2551 or 01-731 3782

Sec. Administrator c £3,800 S.W.7

Our client the Managing Director of a small developing company requires a secretary (25-35 yrs) with personality, presence, and administrative and business flair. An opportunity offering enormous scope for personal initiative and managerial ability. Excellent prospects. (ref A.12)

Chairman's P.A. to £3,500 Mayfair

Join the small select London office of a famous public retail group and become involved in top executive functions including public relations and advertising. Intelligent, elegant and well groomed (aged 27-35) you will spend more time on business socialising than shorthand and typing. (ref A.27)

Reed Executive Secretaries

Dumbarton House, 68 Oxford St., London W1N 8UA. Tel: 636 3333 The Selection Consultants for Top Secretaries.

P.A. to Man. Director to £3,500 W.C.7

Having founded a successful company our client needs a capable 'right hand' for further development. If you have secretarial and administrative skills, refresh challenge and wish to progress into all aspects of business management, this position will appeal. (ref B.12)

Sec. to Man. Director £3,300-3,500 S.W.7

We have been retained by this international group to find a secretary for their UK Managing Director. This position offers involvement and occasional travel and will suit someone who thrives on variety. Preferred age 24-35. (ref B.21)

Partner's Secretary

Applications are invited from well educated Secretaries preferably with some legal experience to work for a busy Commercial Lawyer in a large City law firm.

Impeccable secretarial skills essential, cheerfulness and a sense of humour are decided assets. A pleasant and rewarding job for someone interested in commercial law.

SALARY IN THE REGION £3,500-£3,900

Write with c.v. to Staff Manageress, LINKLATERS & PAINES, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

Great Ormond Street, London WC1N 3JH

SENIOR SECRETARY

Required for the Principal Social Worker. Duties include: the administrative aspects of social services to sick children and general supervision of secretarial/clinical staff. Applicants should possess good shorthand and typing speeds, £2,800 rising by annual increments to £3,257 p.a. Allowances can be paid for proficiency certificates. For application forms and job description, please contact The Group Personnel Office. Tel: 01-455 9200 ext. 235.

Cape Industries Limited

SECRETARY to the

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

Personnel work, especially within a major public company. The successful applicant will be able to deal with a wide range of duties and will be able to work on her own initiative. Salary £3,500 + p.a. negotiable. Ring 01-839 5070

CITY SECRETARIAL DIVISION

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD. 01-247 1388

PERSONAL SECRETARY with £4,000 and better. Don average fringe benefits for a banking vice-president. He's new to London and needs a secretary who can also act as a chauffeur. He can pay £4,000. There's plenty of time to spare. He's a charming person and a good telephone manner is important. London, W.1. Telephone 01-455 9200.

J.F.L. CITY OFFICE

7 GERRARD ST. E.C.2 (ST. PAUL'S/BANK)

PARTNER'S SECRETARY

circa £3,500

City firm of Solicitors with international practice requires a capable Personal Assistant/Secretary for one of their Partners. The person appointed will have had a good education and will be involved in the organising of a Department of young Lawyers and their Secretaries. Accurate typing (golfball typewriter) essential; mostly audio but some shorthand would be useful. PLEASE WRITE TO BOX 0043 J, THE TIMES.

MAYFAIR £3,000+

Small but expanding Property Consultants needs a young

PA/Secretary

who can grow with the Company. Apart from the normal skills an enthusiastic and flexible approach is essential. Please contact Miss Moore, Secretary, 101 Park Street, Mayfair, London W1Y 8TA. Tel: 01-825 9852.

COULD YOU ADAPT TO £3,800?

A very young Company, a London firm of High Street accountants, needs a flexible Secretary to assist in the day to day running of the business. Applicants aged 23-35 who can adapt to team work within a fairly small company should apply to Lee Co. 60, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Tel: 01-455 9200.

ACORN PERSONNEL SERVICES

10 Maddox Street, W.1.

P.R. ASSISTANT

Director of Information handling Industrial and Commercial P.R. requires Assistant (Prof. Graduate) to write Press Releases and handle enquiries from public and media. Good written and verbal skills. Age 22-25. Salary £3,000 + a.e. Susan Hamilton Personnel 28 St George's Street, W.1. 489 5406/4228

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY

E.C.A. £3,000 + p.a. Opportunity to assist group P.A. Manager in department. Good written and verbal skills. Advertising experience. 1 Philip Lane, E.C.3 01-455 9200

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ADVERTISING SEC./P.A.

£3,250 p.a.

Lively Secretary/P.A. needed for Managing Director of Advertising Agency. Lots of organising and client contact at high level. Good atmosphere. Apply Mayfair, 626 6722

£4,000

The Director of a government advisory organisation requires a responsible secretary. Little pressure, relaxed atmosphere. 5 minutes from Victoria Station. ANGELA MORTIMER LTD (Recruitment Consultants) 499 5376 166 PICCADILLY

La creme de la creme

also on page 23

SECRETARY/P.A.

Required for Public Relations and Advertising Manager in charge of all communications for international clients in the home of the Year Show to International Trade Fairs. From 1977 onwards, the position will be a full-time post with coverage of all these events as well as supervision of media campaigns and also the home of the Year Show. It is a very hard work and we need somebody to keep the department itself organized and to cover the secretarial needs of the department. The person must be a woman, with reasonable shorthand speed and a good knowledge of French. The working hours would be very useful and experience in P.R. helpful. Applications in writing with full c.v. to Administration Manager, Fernand, (U.K.) Ltd., 160 New Bond St., London W1T 0SE.

PERSONNEL

OIL CO. W.C.2
Dutch Employee Relations Manager urgently required. Must be well-qualified, experienced in personnel management, with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the oil industry. The post involves handling clients, arranging travel and running the personnel department. For further details please write to: MANPOWER LTD. The worldwide service group.

ENGLISH/PORTUGUESE

PA/SECRETARY
£3,500-£4,000
We have been asked to find a top-calibre bilingual PA/Secretary to assist in the running of a new company. The post involves handling clients, arranging travel and running the personnel department. For further details please write to: MANPOWER LTD. The worldwide service group.

LEGAL NOTICES

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Appointments Vacant

"A few years in the Army could do you a lot of good, son."

A threat?

When somebody says this to you he probably means it as more of an insult to your physical fitness and appearance, than a compliment to your intelligence.

He's telling you to get your hair cut, straighten yourself out and put your back into it.

And the impression he's giving you of Army life is, to say the least, a little old-fashioned.

It's true, to become an Army Officer you have to be fit. But you'll also need more than your fair share of brains.

A promise.

From the day you join the Army, to the day you leave, you never stop learning.

If you join the Army as a three year Short Service Commissioned Officer, the first thing we'll do is send you to Sandhurst for six months training.

You'll learn about the military, both tactical and physical. And we'll teach you

all we know about the management of men.

From there you'll be assigned to a regiment where you can put the theory you learnt at Sandhurst into practice. And we'll pay you a salary of £2,987. (On top of this you get a gratuity of £1,395 when your three years in the Army are up.)

And when you leave the Army, we know for a fact that over 160 major companies regard three years in the Army as ideal management training.

If you're under 26 and you think you can rise to the challenge of the Army Officer Selection Board, write to

Major C.N.B. Wellwood, Army Officer Entry, Dept. 8H, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Tell him your age, your educational qualifications and what you're doing now and what interests you most about life as an Army Officer.

Army Officer

MASTERPLANNERS

newly established as London's finest kitchen centre with over 1,500 sq ft of showrooms at 13 George Street, W.1. We are looking for a motivated, energetic and experienced person to join our team. The position involves selling kitchen furniture and fittings, and also providing a high level of customer service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the showrooms, and will be expected to achieve a high level of sales. The salary is £10,000 per annum, plus a commission on sales. Applications should be sent to: Masterplanners, 13 George Street, W.1.

Please contact Philip J. Green Masterplanners 01-482 7366/7

GENERAL VACANCIES

ADMINISTRATOR, capable, efficient, experienced, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £10,000 per annum. Applications to: Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Morgan-Graham is one of the largest marketing publishing companies in the world. We are looking for a motivated, energetic and experienced person to join our team. The position involves selling advertising space in our magazines, and also providing a high level of customer service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the sales department, and will be expected to achieve a high level of sales. The salary is £10,000 per annum, plus a commission on sales. Applications should be sent to: Morgan-Graham, 13 George Street, W.1.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

DENTON HALL & BURNETT - require an experienced solicitor to join their team. The position involves handling a wide range of legal work, and also providing a high level of customer service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the law firm, and will be expected to achieve a high level of sales. The salary is £10,000 per annum, plus a commission on sales. Applications should be sent to: Denton Hall & Burnett, 13 George Street, W.1.

FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

ACTING STUDENT required by the Daresbury Laboratory. The position involves handling a wide range of financial and accounting work, and also providing a high level of customer service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory, and will be expected to achieve a high level of sales. The salary is £10,000 per annum, plus a commission on sales. Applications should be sent to: Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

SALES AND MARKETING

SEVERAL AREAS FREE NOW - Sales Service Representatives wanted for the Daresbury Laboratory. The position involves handling a wide range of sales and marketing work, and also providing a high level of customer service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory, and will be expected to achieve a high level of sales. The salary is £10,000 per annum, plus a commission on sales. Applications should be sent to: Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

OLD ESTABLISHED - The Daresbury Laboratory is looking for a motivated, energetic and experienced person to join our team. The position involves handling a wide range of public and educational work, and also providing a high level of customer service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory, and will be expected to achieve a high level of sales. The salary is £10,000 per annum, plus a commission on sales. Applications should be sent to: Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Manchester - The University of Manchester is looking for a motivated, energetic and experienced person to join our team. The position involves handling a wide range of university work, and also providing a high level of customer service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, and will be expected to achieve a high level of sales. The salary is £10,000 per annum, plus a commission on sales. Applications should be sent to: The University of Manchester, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 - In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, the matter of the Companies Act 1948. Notice is hereby given that an application for an order of the court under section 204 of the Companies Act 1948, for the appointment of a liquidator of the company, is to be heard by the court on the 24th day of February 1977, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court, Chancery Division, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2. The applicant is the company, and the respondent is the liquidator of the company.

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Theoretical Nuclear Physicist

The Daresbury Laboratory Theory Group has a vacancy for a Theoretical Nuclear Physicist.

The Theory Group services experiments on the Nuclear Structure Facility and the Synchrotron Radiation Facility, and is planned to grow with the acquisition of these facilities. The successful applicant will be expected to play a key role in the Group's work, providing direction and inspiration for less senior members, as well as pursuing his/her own research. He/she will be expected to have shown considerable experience in previous performance of an active research interest and the ability to link theoretical research to experimental activities.

The Laboratory provides exceptional facilities for use by universities. A major nuclear structure facility based on a 30 MV tandem Van de Graaff is under construction, and work has started on a purpose-built x-ray and ultra-violet source. An IBM 370/165 computer is installed at the Laboratory.

The appointment will be made according to age and experience at Principal Scientific Officer level on one of the following salary scales: Principal Scientific Officer: £25,514-£27,205 plus £213.20 p.a. pay supplement. Senior Scientific Officer: £4,125-£5,778 plus £213.20 p.a. pay supplement. There is a non-contributory superannuation scheme and a generous leave allowance.

Closing date 24th March 1977. Please write quoting reference number D1/582/H, enclosing curriculum vitae and the address of two referees, to:

PERSONNEL OFFICER, SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

CONTRACTS DRAFTER

EMI Records Limited are looking for a young man, or woman, to join their Contracts Department as a Contracts Drafter. The work involves the drafting and preparation of contracts between the Company and their Artists, Record Producers, etc., and the contractual aspects of the licensing of recorded material, and to, the Company.

The successful applicant will have a Law degree, and a good knowledge of Contract Law. Previous experience in either the Record or Music Publishing business will be a definite advantage.

An attractive salary, with a wide range of benefits, is offered for this position which is based in Central London. Applications, in writing, giving brief details of background, and experience to date, should be sent to: Martin Norwood, Senior Personnel Officer, EMI Records Limited, 33 Duke Street, London W1A 1ES.

EMI RECORDS

ASSISTANT UNDERWRITER

An Assistant Underwriter is required for the Transmarine Mutual Strike Assurance Association Limited. This post offers excellent career prospects leading to appointment as Underwriter.

Applicants must be highly numerate and a marine insurance background as underwriter or broker would be helpful but not essential, since a very thorough training will be given.

Starting salary will depend upon age and experience and will be reviewed after a short probationary period.

Applications in writing (together with a short career summary) which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be sent to the Managers:

ELSE ALLAN NEIL LIMITED, PLANTATION HOUSE, 5/8 MINING LANE, LONDON, EC3M 30X

Marked "Confidential" for the attention of Mr John Allan

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Manchester

University of Leeds

MEMO

From: The Times Appointments Team To: Personnel Managers Management Consultants Advertising Agencies

OVERSEAS OPENINGS?

If you are seeking intelligent, experienced people to work for company abroad, this could be your solution. Times readers are constantly phoning our department to inquire overseas appointments. Your advertisement could therefore not help you but many of our readers.

To bring our readers and your company together, The Times present a

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

ON THURSDAY, 24th FEBRUARY

For further information and to place your advertisement contact:

01-278 9161

In the north ring 061-834 1234

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Bristol

CHAIR IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the Chair in Geography which will be held in the Department of Geography, University of Bristol, from 1977 onwards. The holder of the Chair will be expected to maintain the research and teaching in the Department at a high level, and to contribute to the development of the Department. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high level of research and teaching experience, and to be able to contribute to the development of the Department. Applications should be sent to: The University of Bristol, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

University of Leicester

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the position of Student Health Service. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high level of research and teaching experience, and to be able to contribute to the development of the Department. Applications should be sent to: The University of Leicester, Warrington, Warrington WA4 4AD.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SITUATIONS WANTED

OLD HANOVERIAN

RESPONSIBLE GIRL

FORWARD GARDEN

MEMO
OVERSEAS OPENING

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ket appeal

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS
APPOINTMENT

01-278 9161

built up a reputation for
reliable cars that may
glamour of other marques
to be expensive but appeal
to those who want a solid, reassur-
ing vehicle.

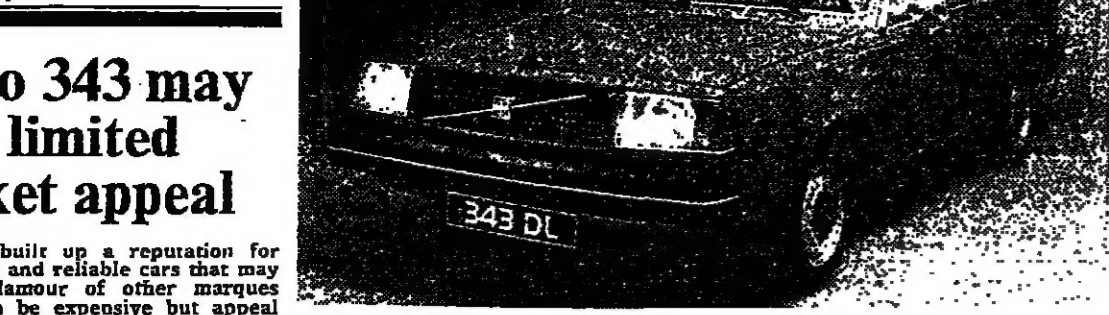
past couple of years Volvo
exclusively in the so-called
"market", offering large and
intended models in competition
with other, more expensive
models and Audi. The level
sales was a good return to
what it is impossible to market
safely.

steer their other virtues,
re not particularly economi-
energy crisis was to under-
miners of relying on a rather
del. But Volvo had foreseen
and taken out insurance
jump in the larger car sector
ing the Daf company in

a small car and could there-
fore be a neat complement to the
343. The takeover was formal-
beginning of 1975 and the
of the union was to be the
1300cc car which was essen-
tially a Volvo 343 with the
of typical Volvo safety

was a large gap between
the 200 series which had
lured the previous year, and
it with another Dutch-built
3. Following company prac-
tice, the second number
of the engine and the
number of doors. In the same
ie Volvo estate, with a six-
cylinder and five doors, is called

is a small-medium car, in
roughly halfway between
and Corvair. The bodyside
reasonable but not a
door and facility for fold-
ing seat forward to increase
space.



The 343—traditional Volvo virtues on a smaller scale.

larly, must be considered moderate for
the price. The 343 has a taut feel on the
road, though there is a certain amount
of bodyroll when it is pushed hard
round corners. The steering is agree-
ably light and accurate, and an
excellent circle makes the car
easy to manoeuvre and to park. The
ride is good in a firm sort of way; some
might find it a little too firm, particu-
larly as the seats are rather hard to
the back.

Once the car is in its stride, engine
noise is not intrusive but I experienced
both tyre rumble on rough surfaces and
some wind noise on the motorway.
The car is a full four-seater, though
a tall person may find head room re-
stricted in the back. With the spare
wheel sensibly tucked away under the
bonnet, there is a generous 13 cu ft
of boot space, which more than makes
up for the rear seat is folded forward.

In the Volvo tradition, the 343 has
been equipped with thick plastic
bumpers, a laminated windscreen, head
restraints, inertia-reel seat belts front
and rear, and other safety features.
Fog and reversing lights are also
standard. But visibility would be even
better with thinner rear pillars and
thinner side windows for right-hand
instead of left-hand drive.

Overall, the car struck me as a
sturdy, well made and competent
vehicle. Whether it justifies a price
of £2,455 is quite another matter, even
granting the strength of the Swedish
motor. I think the 343 will appeal
mostly to owners of the big Volvo
who feel they want something more
compact in the same style. I cannot
see it taking sales from cars of similar
size and engine capacity which may
cost up to £1,000 less.

The Government is still threatening
legislation to compel petrol stations
to display their prices clearly. Last
September the Office of Fair Trading
concluded a voluntary agreement with
the oil companies and the garage
trade to make prices immediately
intelligible to the passing motorist and
outlaw signs that merely say "10p
off".

Compliance has been far from
universal, and the Office of Fair
Trading is to undertake a national
survey to discover how far the agree-
ment has worked. If the result is not
satisfactory, government action will
follow.

The problem of misleading petrol
prices has arisen for two reasons. In
the first place there is no recom-
mended retail price for petrol and it
is up to each station to set its own.
But having fixed this "pump price",
the dealer then proceeds to cut it in
an attempt to lure the motorist on to
his forecourt rather than the one 200
yards down the road. The petrol price
"war" is partly a function of too much
petrol chasing too few buyers, partly
of too many stations.

The motorist sees a sign saying so
much "off pump price". Now 20p
off a pump price of 90p a gallon will
be less generous than 12p off a pump
price of 80p a gallon. How is the
customer to know unless he drives off
the forecourt and compares the small
price? What the voluntary agreement
called for was a large, unambiguous
sign such as "Four Star 80p" which

would immediately make clear to the
motorist how much he would have to
pay.

Petrol prices

To anticipate the Office of Fair
Trading's survey, I took my own survey
of the 18 petrol stations I pass on the
16-mile journey between my home
and the office in Central London. (It
struck me as I counted that one way
to cut prices would be to have fewer
stations.)

Of the 18, only 10 gave the price
for four-star petrol in bold print and
some of those evaded at least the spirit
of the agreement by printing a decimal
fraction in very small type so that
what looked like 77p was really 77.9p.

One station gave the price clearly
enough but used much smaller letters
to reveal that it referred to two-star
fuel.

Three garages still had the "10p
off" type of sign, though one gave
the actual prices in smaller print
underneath. The other four stations
gave no indication of their prices. The
range, for four-star, was 75p to 80p a
gallon.

My survey therefore revealed a com-
pliance rate of about 70 per cent and
if that represents the national picture
I hardly think that legislation is
necessary. The remedy is in the hands
of the motorist. He must simply ignore
stations that post no prices or mis-
leading ones, and take his pick from the
best.

The final question is why some
stations have complied with the agree-
ment and not others. The Total Oil
Company explained that, while it sup-
ported the agreement, it left the final
decision to the dealers. "We cannot
give the financial support to our
dealers if they do not want to," it said.
If one of our dealers knows that the
Shell or Esso station down the road
is cheaper we cannot blame him for
not wanting to shout about his own
prices."

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